The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1905. NO. 51

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Barnum's circus is scheduled for Huntingdon, May 27.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Good Friday this year comes on April 21, and Easter Sunday on April 23.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Buy your fresh beef, fresh pork and bologna at C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—Robertsdale is circulating a petition for the appointment of a new postmaster.

—Shapiro Bros. now have fresh beef, pork, cured meats, and creamery butter.

—Michael Brumbaugh and wife visited their son William's family at Juniata over Sunday.

—T. M. Wood witnessed the inauguration of President Roosevelt at Washington on Saturday.

—Rev. J. H. Ake is spending a portion of this week with parents and friends at Williamsburg.

—Charlotte E. Shingleton was on Monday appointed postmistress at Greenwood Furnace, this county.

—A large white oak tree was recently cut near Fink's bridge which yielded sixty-seven railroad ties.

—Just received a new lot of step ladders of various sizes. Every family should have one. R. N. McCarl.

—The protracted meeting in the M. E. church closed last Wednesday evening. There were six conversions.

—John A. McHugh has purchased a new Weaver organ, the same being installed in his home last week.

—Albert Montgomery has been appointed postmaster at Shade Gap, vice Samuel C. Montgomery, deceased.

—Edward Foster has accepted the position of driver of the delivery wagon of Wright & Dell, general merchants.

—L. A. Himes, foreman of the Mill Creek division, was a caller at the ITEM office while in town yesterday morning.

—A neat porch has been erected at the north entrance of the dwelling of Mrs. J. B. Dell and Miss Alice Wright on Main street.

—Mrs. M. J. Hooper, of Huntingdon, spent several days of the past week with her daughter, Mrs. Lou Dell, on Main street.

—The Republican primary election will be held in this county on Saturday, April 15, and the county convention on Tuesday, April 18.

—John R. Wakefield, who for the past few months has been employed at Johnstown, is moving his household effects to that place to-day.

—Mrs. James S. Gillam, of Tyrone, is spending this week with friends and former neighbors in Mapleton, all of whom are glad to greet her.

—George Fox has been appointed postmaster of Altoona and F. J. Over of Hollidaysburg, both appointments being confirmed by the senate last week.

—At the session of license court held at Huntingdon on Monday all the applicants in the county were granted liquor licenses except John T. Troy at Robertsdale.

—Ninety-five applications for tavern licenses in Blair county were filed at Hollidaysburg last Saturday. This number is an increase of ten over last year.

—The Junior Society of the U. B. church will sell at the ladies' aid room Saturday evening, March 11, ice cream, pies, cakes, etc. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—Cashier O. H. Irvin, of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, was elected secretary of the Pennsylvania's Bankers' association at the annual meeting recently held in Philipsburg.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company will lay its fourth track through Mount Union the coming summer. The grading will require a cut of twenty feet off the embankment on the south side of Railroad avenue.

—The stock of millinery goods of Mrs. H. M. Chaney, of Huntingdon, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lighted lamp. The loss is covered by insurance.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Wright, of Chicago, arrived in Mapleton yesterday and will remain a few weeks with friends in this section of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wright's mother has been in a delicate condition for some time and during the greater part of their stay they will remain with her.

—J. W. Wright, of Henderson township, was a visitor to Mapleton last Saturday. Mr. Wright will make sale of his live stock and farm implements and remove to the Eby place near the Sugar Grove school house April 1.

—New goods are arriving daily. Our spring and summer line of dry goods will be larger than ever before. If you want to choose your spring and summer wears come now and you will have a larger line to select from. Shapiro Bros.

—Easter Sunday this year comes on April 23rd, which is a very late Easter and protends a later spring. Only twice in the next seventy years does Easter come so late. In 1916 it falls on the same date, and in 1943 it comes on April 25th, but then that won't make much difference to us.

—The G. W. Miller Cigar Manufacturing Company, incorporated, of Shirleysburg, is now fully organized and ready for business. They expected to commence the making of cigars March 1st. John S. Appleby is president, Charles K. Horton is treasurer and George W. Miller is manager.

—Guy Hicks, who for the past two years has been one of the assistant agents at this station, secured a transfer and on Monday entered the lathe department of the Altoona machine shop as an apprentice. Charles Moore has succeeded Guy as assistant agent here. We wish both boys success.

—A Michigan paper wound up a compliment to a young schoolma'am with a good word about the "reputation for teaching she bears." The next day the young schoolma'am met the editor and chased him down the street with an umbrella, and at every jump she screamed that she had never taught a she bear in her life.

—The many friends of Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor of the West Huntingdon M. E. church, will be sorry to learn that he was taken very seriously ill on Tuesday of last week and continues in a semi-conscious state. Very grave fears are entertained concerning his recovery. He is suffering with something akin to a paralytic stroke.

—Thomas Grady, editor of the *Steam Shovelman's Bulletin*, left yesterday for Pittsburg to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburg local of the Associated Union of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men. Mr. Grady is qualified to render good service. The *Bulletin* will continue to be issued monthly from Mapleton Depot, the clerical work on which will be done by Mrs. Grady who has become a valuable assistant in the work.

—A high official of the United States Steel corporation said Saturday that a general increase of the wages of the employes of that company was under consideration. The average amount of the increase has not been determined, but it is practically certain that a very large majority of the employes of the corporation will be benefitted. No official announcement is expected before April 1, when the new schedule will probably become operative. From Pittsburg comes the report that 170,000 men will be affected, and $12,000,000 will be added to the pay roll.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* Friday said: "It is believed by many people that it is the intention of the state legislature to purchase the old Mountain House and property at Cresson and convert it into a state home, or hospital, for consumptives. In a conversation in Altoona the other day Representative J. Lee Plummer, of Blair county, while he did not say the hospital would be located at Cresson, expressed the belief that it would be located at 'some place easy of access to the centres of population in the western part of the state.' Many people believe this to mean Cresson."

—A wreck very peculiar in its results occurred at this station last Saturday evening. By the breaking of a flange the rear wheels of the front truck of a steel coal car jumped the track near the crossing at the Quinter farm. The train was not stopped until after it had passed through town. Then it was found the entire flange was broken off the wheel and the tread of the wheel broken. In revolving the broken wheel would strike the rails with much force and one hundred and one rails were broken. It has required the forces of the Mapleton, Mill Creek and Mount Union sub-divisions since the wreck occurred to repair the damage to the track.

—Friday evening, March 17th, the Canadian Jubilee Singers will give an entertainment in the old M. E. church. This company of nine colored performers has given entertainments in all the principal cities of this country and in other countries. It is unusual for such a company to stop at the smaller towns but an off night gives our people the opportunity to hear them. Go and hear them.

—James McCool was killed on the public road leading from Huntingdon to Donation about one o'clock on February 28. He had been to Huntingdon in his spring wagon and while passing another wagon near the Simpson farm the wheels of the two wagon collided, throwing Mr. McCool out on his head and causing almost instant death. He was aged about 70 years and was a resident of Donation.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company did not close down its freight office at Altoona Sunday and there was a big movement of both slow and fast freight along the entire main line. The advantage of the time and day was taken to clear the yards and the stored cars on side tracks, and all the available power was put into service to assist in the work. The freight traffic conditions are now said to be the best that have existed in several weeks and with open weather the company expects little further trouble in handling the business over the road.

—The borough council was re-organized Monday evening. The retiring members were Samuel Hatfield, R. N. McCarl and W. H. Dell, and the new members are Charles C. Foster, W. H. Dell and George Buchanan. George W. Wright was elected president, I. N. Swope, secretary, and A. W. Swope, treasurer. The first Friday night in the month was fixed as the time and the ITEM office as the place for holding regular meetings. A tax of six mills was laid on the assessment of 1905 for borough purposes. This is the same tax rate as last year. Charles C. Brewster, Esq., was elected borough attorney. President of council was authorized to select a suitable person as chief of police.

—Clarence E. McCormick, aged 16 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McCormick, of Huntingdon, was shot and almost instantly killed by a companion named Africa along the Juniata river near Stone Creek about five o'clock Saturday evening. The young men had been looking for muskrats and as young McCormick came onto a couple empty bottles he threw one out into the river for young Africa to shoot and as Africa was cocking the gun, which was a 22-calibre Stevens rifle, it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering young McCormick's face just below the left eye and taking an upward course lodged in the brain. The shooting was purely accidental and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict which exonerates young Africa from any blame.

—Newton Hamilton *Watchman*: At the license court in Lewistown this week the licenses were hard fought and it took two days to dispose of them and the result was really a loss for the temperance cause as only one license was refused and two additional granted, making one more in the county this than last year. The entire court united in granting the following licenses: Coleman house, St. Charles hotel, Miller house, Valley house, Central hotel, Lewistown; Mattawana house, Mattawana; Eagle hotel, Belleville; Roper & Hanlon bottling works, Lewistown. The associates granted the following, Judge Woods dissenting: National house, Keystone hotel, Farmer's hotel, Lewistown; Morrison house, Reedsville; Mansion house, McVeytown; Junction house, Lewistown Junction; wholesale liquor, James F. O'Mera, Lewistown.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: To guard against a scarcity of water for its engines during dry spells, the Pennsylvania railroad company has completed plans to build a pipe line parallel to its tracks from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, and in this way supply the engines at points along the line. These plans are decided upon as a result of the great damage caused to the engines during the recent drought, when nearly all the big locomotives on the system were crippled by impure water. Reservoirs will be constructed on streams along the railroad to store and furnish the pipe lines with pure water. A line has already been laid between Altoona and Bellwood. The entire work will be done at once, but will consume several years. The recent application for charters for water companies along the Pennsylvania railroad between this city and Altoona is the first step in the effort to secure a better water supply.

Death of a Good Woman.

From the Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger.

Hannah A. Ball, wife of Solomon F. Stever, died at her home west of this city Monday about noon. She had been ill only a week, and her condition was not considered critical until shortly before death came. Mrs. Stever was a daughter of the late Joseph Ball, the head of an early Jefferson county family. She was born in Fairview, W. Va., July 2, 1832, and her earlier years were spent there. The family removed to this county in 1854, and Mrs. Stever spent the remainder of her life here, residing in the same locality practically all that time. She was married May 14, 1857, and was the mother of eight children, six of whom survive her—George F., John B., Charles T., Mary L., Ralph H. and Nellie V., all of whom reside in this county. Members of her family residing in this state are Messrs. G. W. and W. C. Ball, of this city, Mrs. Cynthia H. Burns and Mrs. Anna B. Lewis, of Ottumwa. Mrs. Stever united with the Christian church in New Cumberland, W. Va., when fifteen years of age and was constantly identified with that denomination in her later life. She was a woman of many christian virtues and excellences, devoted to her home and family, kindly, tender and charitable with those about her. In this community she had many warm friends who will regret to learn of her death and will sorrow with the stricken husband and family. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, conducted by Rev. H. C. Littleton, pastor of the Christian church.

Mrs. Sarah Curfman.

As stated in these columns last week Mrs. Sarah Curfman died February 24, 1905, at the home of her daughter Mrs. S. P. Pheasant in Smith valley. She was aged 92 years and 11 days. The remains were interred Sunday, February 26th, in the cemetery at the old Baptist church in Trough Creek valley, services conducted by Rev. Hugh Strain being held previously at Bowman's chapel in Smith valley. Of her immediate family she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. A. W. Pheasant and Mrs. S. P. Pheasant.

The death of Mrs. Curfman removes from active life one of those sweet characters whose purpose appears to be to lighten the sum of human burdens. For nearly seventy-five years she had been known as a devout christian woman and many brought their griefs to her and the benificent influence of her holy life evoked a bond of human sympathy which assuaged grief, lightened burdens and led into higher life. All who came in contact with her were benefited until the name of "Aunt Sallie" became synonymous in this section for all that was good and loving and sympathetic. Although dead she still lives, and who may measure the influence of such a life.

Strikes Hidden Rocks.

When your ship of health strikes the hidden rocks of Consumption, Pneumonia, etc., you are lost, if you don't get help from Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. S. W. McKinnon, of Talladega Springs, Ala., writes: "I had been very ill with Pneumonia, under the care of two doctors, but was getting no better when I began to take Dr. King's New Discovery. The first dose gave relief, and one bottle cured me." Sure cure for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs and colds. Guaranteed at Wright & Dell's store; price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Public Sale Register.

Friday, March 17, 1905, G. W. Querry will sell in Hare's valley, four miles south of Mapleton, bay mare, 2 milch cows, young cattle, 5 shotes, chickens, buggies, wagons, farming implements, hay and straw, harness, household goods, etc. Sale to commence ot 1 o'clock.

Thursday, March 23, 1905, O. R. Brown will sell at his residence in Union township, 2 miles northwest of Calvin, work horse, 2 colts, 3 cows, brood sow, 4 shotes, buggy, wagons, farm implements, household furniture, etc. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Monday, March 30, 1905, J. G. Hicks will sell at his residence in Mill Creek, household goods, farm implements, store goods, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. J. G. Allison, auctioneer.

Startling Mortality.

Statistics show startling mortality from appendicitis and peritonitis. To prevent and cure these awful diseases, there is just one reliable remedy, Dr. King's New Life Pills. M. Flannery, of 14 Custom House Place, Chicago, says: "They have no equal for Constipation and Biliousness." 25c at Wright & Dell's.

School Reports.

Following is the report of the Mapleton borough schools for fifth month, ending February 24, 1905:

Room No. 2, Florence M. Oswalt, teacher. Whole number of pupils enrolled, males 25, females 20, total 45; average attendance, males 22, females 14, total 36; per cent. of attendance, males 87, females 79, total 80. Those present every day are Sewell Gillam, Claude Gillam, Frank O'Connor, Russel Montgomery, Emory Brumbaugh, Ruth Heaster, Vera Montgomery and Eva Moore. Visits, 13.

Room No. 3, G. Monroe Querry, teacher. Number of pupils enrolled, males 21, females 8, total 29; average attendance, males 18, females 7, total 25; per cent. of attendance, males 88, females 84, average 86. Those present every day are Vernon Neice, Blair Shore, Minnie Duffy and Reba Lucas. Visitors, 5.

Room No. 4, Charles W. Swope, principal. Number of pupils enrolled, males 13, females 15, total 28; average attendance, males 11, females 11, total 22; per cent. of attendance, males 93, females 80, total 87. Those who missed no time are Ethel Wood, Ruth O'Connor, Edna Dell, Viola Moore, Charles Shore, Harold Spangler and Victor Wallet. Visitors, 12.

A Newspaper That Speaks Out.

On February 2 The Pittsburg Times was 25 years old. Its owners claim that its undiminished popularity is demonstrated by the fact that it has a larger circulation than any other morning paper in Pittsburg. During the past few years it has attracted a great deal of attention by the frankness with which it has discussed subjects of public interest. Whenever there is before the people some question of absorbing importance newspaper readers are on the qui vive to know what The Times has to say, and what The Times says is right to the point. It hews to the line. That, however, is only one of the merits claimed for it by its publishers. Its general news service is comprehensive and complete. It is accurate in its financial department and up to date on its sporting page. Its serial stories are by the best modern authors. It pays especial attention to the news and views of all the churches, and in this respect has won the admiration of the best people. Its editorial page is a daily feast of the best and brightest thought. It endeavors to avoid the "yellow" and caters only to the people of the home and the family. It has no Sunday issue. Six cents a week, $3 a year.

Reward for Killing Dogs in Pursuit of Deer.

Dr. A. T. Hamilton, of Lewistown, having informed the board of Game Commissioners that dogs had killed a deer last week in Lost creek, near Mifflintown, after having pursued it from near the Macedonian region or east of it, has received a letter from Secretary Joseph Kalbfus, which says:

"In reply to your letter just received I would say I am doing my best to stop the dogs you name and thank you for the information conveyed. I wish if possible you would have your local papers publish the fact that the Game Commission will pay a reward of five dollars for every dog killed in pursuit of deer, of course requiring the party doing the killing to make affidavit that the dog or dogs killed were actually in pursuit of deer."—Lewistown Sentinel.

To Abolish the Treating System.

The custom of treating to drinks will become a matter of history if sufficient number of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania can be induced to vote for a bill which has been presented in the house of representatives by Mr. Hitchcock, of Tioga county, by request. This bill would make it a misdemeanor for a person to buy or give to a thirsty companion a drink of any kind of intoxicating beverage whatever, and for the privilege of buying a drink for a friend the purchaser will have to pay a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for the first offense and for a repetition of the act he will be fined not less than $20 or more than $150 and serve from ten to ninety days in jail.

Incredible Brutality.

It would have been incredible brutality if Chas. F. Lemberger, of Syracuse, N. Y., had not done the best he could for his suffering son. "My boy," he says, "cut a fearful gash over his eye, so I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which quickly healed it and saved his eye." Good for burns and ulcers too. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

TEXAS TRUST LAW VALID

United States Supreme Court Upholds State Judiciary.

COTTON OIL MONOPOLY HIT

Power to Tax Beef Trust Also Confirmed—Long Fight of "Lone Star" Corporations Ends—Justice McKenna Hands Down the Decision—Charters of Two Companies Forfeited.

Washington, D. C.—Two cases of great importance were decided by the United States Supreme Court, and one of them, confirming the validity of the Texas Anti-Trust law, puts it immediately within the power of that State to regulate every monopoly doing business there, and make all obey the law the same as any individual.

The Texas Anti-Trust law is the most sweeping in the country, and many lawyers have held that the Supreme Court would never affirm its validity. This, however, it did, and by its decision declared forfeited the charters of the National Cotton Oil Company and the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

These two corporations ignored the Texas law and repeatedly violated its provisions for the purpose of making a test case. The Texas Supreme Court found the National Cotton Oil Company guilty and declared that it had forfeited its right to do business in the State.

The case immediately was taken on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, the oil company holding that the Texas Anti-Trust law was plainly unconstitutional and violated the right of contract. The final court, Justice McKenna writing the opinion, holds that the law is valid; that the corporations were guilty and that the decision of the Texas court forfeiting their charters must be upheld.

The State charged that on the 1st of November, 1901, the oil companies named entered into a combination with each other and with various other firms, and as a result of that arrangement "became parties to a trust and agreement whereby they agreed to fix the price at which they would buy cottonseed and whereby they would regulate and fix the price of cottonseed."

In general terms the State of Texas contended that, in making such an agreement, they had violated the State Anti-Trust law, and had forfeited their permit to transact business.

The plaintiffs in error alleged insufficiency in law, and that the law was unconstitutional and discriminatory.

The Supreme Court thus has held that the State had the right to pass the law and that it had the right to interpret it and apply the penalties.

The second case affirmed the constitutionality of the Georgia law imposing a tax of $200 on the agents of packing houses in each county of the State. The test suits were brought by the Atlanta agent of Nelson, Morris & Co., of Chicago, Ill., who held that his corporation was doing an interstate business and the State tax could not be imposed.

The Georgia court decided that in cases in which meats were consigned to an agent to be distributed to purchasers the law could not be sustained, because it would be an interefence with interstate commerce, but that cases in which they are shipped to him for sale it is valid, and the agent is liable for tax. The opinion, delivered by Justice McKenna, concurred with the view of the Georgia court.

It was acknowledged, said the Supreme Court's opinion, that the greater part of the business of packing-house agents was in delivering meats previously ordered, which was clearly interstate commerce. But it was equally clear that they carried on domestic business, such as selling of meats. In line of previous decisions, it made no difference how small a part the domestic business was compared with the interstate business, or even if it were merely incidental, it made the agent subject to the whole tax. As to the contentions of the appellant that it denied him the equal protection of the law, being a tax only on corporations outside of the State, the opinion said that while the Court might suspect that was the effect of the law, yet it did not show on the face of the act.

MISSOURI HITS BEEF TRUST.

House Passes Bill Regulating Stock Yards Charges by Railroads.

Jefferson City, Mo. — The House passed the bill regulating stock yards charges by railroads, and also the switching charges for cars already in the yards.

The legislation is the result of an investigation by a joint committee into alleged discrimination by the railroads in favor of the so-called Beef Trust against the shipper to independent packers.

KANSAS AFTER TWO TRUSTS.

Binding Twine and Insurance Combinations Under Searchlight.

Topeka.—The House passed a resolution providing for an investigation of the binding twine combination, and the Senate decided to look into the workings of the insurance companies doing business in this State.

It is alleged that the companies have made a combination in violation of the State and Trust law.

TEACHER SHOT IN STREET

Policeman Daniel Herman of Chicago, Kills Mary Catherine Mulveil.

After Being Hounded For Years Young Heiress Meets Tragic End—Officer Commits Suicide.

Chicago, Ill.—Baffled in his long suit to win an heiress Daniel Herman, a policeman, killed the girl, Miss Mary Catherine Muveil, in front of Harlow N. Higinbotham's mansion in the Michigan boulevard. He shot the young woman in full view of scores of persons passing along the avenue, and she sank to the sidewalk with a single scream, dying almost instantly. The pistol flashes followed so close upon angry words that passed between the two and the murderer fled so quickly after committing the crime that none of the onlookers recovered from amazement in time to block his flight. He put an end to his own life a few hours after the murder by shooting himself through the head with the same weapon, in a lodging house.

Mrs. John B. Murphy was whirling along the boulevard in her carriage when Miss Mulveil was killed, and she was the nearest witness. She fell limply against the back of her seat when the first shot rang out, but quickly recovered her self-control and tried to spring out of the vehicle in time to save the girl apparently.

Herman had his victim's arm in a brutal grasp, and it would have been out of the question for a powerful man to prevent the crime even if he had been within ten feet of the policeman. Mrs. Murphy, however, jumped from her carriage to the road, and running to the sidewalk on which the dead girl lay, lifted Miss Mulveil's head, meantime crying to her coachman to follow the murderer. Soon as she realized the young woman was dead, Mrs. Murphy tried to have an organized pursuit of the fugitive begun, but already Herman was beyond view of the crowd.

The body was taken to the Mulveil home and detectives were put on their comrade's track. All the murdered girl's relatives were prostrated temporarily by the news. They hastened to the house as soon as they recovered. The school girls were thrown into gloom when word of the murder was received. Miss Mulveil, though not on the staff of regular instructors, was one of the most popular teachers in the school. She was twenty-three years old, and a graduate of the institution. Two or three of the paid teachers had been classmates of her. She was known to hundreds of present and former pupils of St. James' and to as many more of the other members of the parish.

Herman fired three times. The first bullet, so far as could be judged, went wild. Only two wounds were found. The second bullet, it is supposed, was the one that struck the girl's right hand, tearing off one of the fingers. The third bullet pierced Miss Mulveil's brain, and then it was she collapsed in a heap on the pavement.

Dozens of detectives and other policemen were sent out to capture Herman. None of them obtained a trace of him, and the first news of the murderer after the killing of the girl was that of his suicide in a lodging house to which it is supposed he fled from the boulevard. He sent a bullet through his head, and medical men said, undoubtedly died immediately.

The murdered heiress was a daughter of John Mulveil, who left a fortune of $150,000 several years ago. She was a niece of William Mulveil, whose estate was estimated at $70,000 at his death last year. Miss Mulveil was an executrix of both estates, as well as the principal heiress. Herman knew she had a comfortable fortune, and although she was an exceptionally attractive young woman, it is believed his infatuation for her was not inseparable from appreciation of her material advantages. At any rate, his unwelcome attentions increased when her wealth was augmented by her uncle's death, and in the last year of her life he made life almost unbearable for her intimates assert. He first saw her when she was serving as organist of St. James' Church.

Herman was known to thousands of Chicagoans. He apparently was a zealous policeman, and his superiors must have been pleased with his work, for when President McKinley last visited this city Herman was selected as one of his bodyguard. He next was detailed to detective duty, but he had been on furlough for the past year, and had devoted most of his time to pursuing Miss Mulveil.

FOUR SENATORS EXPELLED.

California Legislators Were Accused of Receiving Bribes.

Sacramento, Cal.—Senators E. J. Emmons, Harry Bunkers, Eli Wright and Frank French were expelled from the Senate for the alleged receiving of bribes to aid building and loan associations. The report of the investigating committee, recommending expulsion, was read in full, and was adopted by thirty-five affirmative votes. The other five votes of the Senate were not cast.

Senator Eli Wright received permission to have his counsel make a final plea in his behalf, and just before the roll was called he made a vigorous plea for himself, declaring that he had not been given a fair hearing.

To Revise New York City Taxes.

Mayor McClellan, of New York City, appointed a commission to revise the city tax system.

SEND ULTIMATUM TO CZAR

Labor Convention Held in St. Petersburg With Orderliness.

FREEDOM OF PERSON AND SPEECH

Not to Call Zemsky Sobor—Demands Regarding the Mixed Economic Commission—Emperor and Advisers Think Consultative Assembly Will Suffice to Allay Agitation.

St. Petersburg, Russia. — The People's Palace here was the scene of a remarkable convention when workingmen representing 160 factories of this city met for the first time in their lives with freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed to them.

These workingmen are the 250 primary electors who are to select fifty of their number as members of the mixed Economic Commission of which M. Schidlovski is president.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution to refuse to participate in the proceedings unless the Government pledges the release of the workmen who have been arrested since January 22, unless the members of the commission have absolute freedom of speech and immunity from arrest on account of the expression of opinion, and unless the proceedings of the commission be published uncensored.

Prior to meeting in the People's Palace delegates representing seven groups met in seven different halls and for four hours discussed the situation. The meetings everywhere were marked by orderliness and the absence of incendiary speeches. Outsiders who were present were struck by the intelligent grasp of the subject displayed by the speakers and the quiet demeanor and respectable appearance of the workmen.

The massed convention began at 4 p. m. A chairman and vice-chairman were elected, but throughout the proceedings were marked by ignorance of methods of conducting a meeting—not unnatural under the circumstances. One of the first speakers, a wheelwright, moved the assembly to great enthusiasm when he insisted that before proceeding to elect representatives on the commission the workmen must insist on the liberation of over 3000 workingmen who had been arrested since January 22 in connection with the strike movement.

The speaker said these men were treated by the Government as criminals, and it was the duty of the meeting to stand by their comrades. No one knew, he said, what would become of these men who were under arrest. The meeting must demand full liberty of person, full liberty of speech, liberty of domicile and immunity from punishment for anything that might be said by its representatives.

In the course of his speech the president referred to the necessity for freedom of religion. This reference caused considerable ferment, and for half an hour the hall was a babel of confusion. A number of men rushed to the platform and protested. They said they were not there to discuss religion.

Notwithstanding the difficulty arising from the ignorance of parliamentary procedure, the convention plainly showed that representative Russian workmen are able intelligently to discuss public affairs.

As a result of the workmen's meeting there seems to be reason to doubt if the Economic Commission will be convoked.

The great and overshadowing question for Russians, that of granting to the people a voice in the Government, remains undecided at Tsarskoe-Selo. Emperor Nicholas has not yet given the final word.

The Ministers with whom the Emperor has been discussing the problem since the inauguration of the Cabinet Council three weeks ago entertain divergent opinions, but by a process of elimination two propositions have been definitely rejected, the first a constitutional monarchical regime based upon Western models, with a Parliament to frame laws and control the budget, and the second the convening of the Zemsky Sobor. The former proposition has been rejected on the ground that Russia is not yet ripe for constitutional government, and the second because the Zemsky Sobor is now an anachronism.

FOR STATE PACKING HOUSE.

Resolution Appropriating $500,000 Before Illinois House.

Springfield, Ill. — The method by which the Twine Trust has been fought in several States is possibly to be utilized in Illinois against the Meat Trust.

In the lower house of the Legislature here a bill was introduced by Representative Canaday, of Montgomery, to appropriate $500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of State packing houses in the penitentiaries in Joliet and Chester.

The twenty-three men who are to appear on March 20 to be impaneled as a Grand Jury to hear testimony from more than 200 witnesses in connection with the Meat Trust investigation have all been served with summonses by Deputy United States Marshals.

Filipino Association Formed.

The Filipino Progress Association, for the purpose of fitting the Philippine Islands for autonomy, was formed, with Andrew Carnegie, Cardinal Gibbons, several college presidents and other educators as members.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Creates a "Calamity Fund."

The will of Robert C. MacFerron, of Ben Avon, near Pittsburg, filed for probate, leaves his large estate to an unmarried sister, and unmarried brother and a married sister, share and share alike, with a provision that as each dies his or her share goes to the others, until none is left. The will then directs: "If the above-mentioned legatees die without issue, I then direct that the estate be placed in the hands of the executors for the creation of a calamity fund to be called 'David and Eleanor MacFerron Fund.' The said fund shall be invested by the trustee, and one-half of the yearly income shall be added to the principal thereof, and the other half shall be used for the relief of victims of public calamities in the United States—such calamities as are caused by fire, flood, tempest, explosions, epidemic disease and the like, and which call for prompt relief." As all of the immediate legatees are past middle age and childless, the "calamity fund" appears destined to materialize.

Held Up by Girl Highwayman.

A girl highwayman, believed to be the daughter of a miner, held up two men at different times on the road from Minersville to Lyttle Colliery. One of her victims was Isaac Wentfall, a pedler, who says he was robbed of $250 in jewelry. Wentfall was on his way to one of the mining villages when the girl came out of a clearing about twenty yards behind him. Wentfall was ordered to stop, but paid no attention, and a bullet pierced his hat. Thoroughly frightened, he became an easy victim, and surrendered all his belongings, consisting of brooches, rings and lockets. John Vallowitch, a workingman, was also persuaded, a half hour later, by a pistol which the girl pointed at his head, to hand over a silver watch. The girl, who is about twenty years old, held up two men recently and compelled them to hand over their change amounting to about $7, but as the men were known to be drunk their story was not credited at the time.

Angry at Grand Jury.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Collins, Monroe County's wealthiest residents, have left Stroudsburg to reside in New York City. Several months ago Mrs. Fannie Lambert was arrested on a charge of conspiracy. It was alleged that Mrs. Lambert, who is well known in that place, tried to influence a young daughter of Mrs. Collins to leave her home. Four prominent men went on Mrs. Lambert's bond and the Grand Jury ignored the bill, much to the disgust of Mr. and Mrs. Collins. They said they never would return to Stroudsburg, and further would have the body of their daughter, whose unfortunate death occurred about a year ago, disinterred and removed to New York City.

Cat Imprisoned Twenty-two Days.

After having been imprisoned underground without food and water for twenty-two days, a cat owned by Levi Poff, of York Township, still lives and seems none the worse for her experience. About the first of the present month the cat disappeared and a search by the family failed to reveal the animal. On the premises there is a summer cellar which is a sort of cave walled up, with a door at the top. The other day faint cries coming from the cellar caused Poff to open the door. Out crawled the cat, staggering in bewilderment but giving no other evidence of having suffered from imprisonment for almost a month. There was not a drop of water in the cellar nor a morsel there to eat. The cellar had been covered with a heavy snowdrift during most of the period of the cat's confinement.

Fell and Slew His Fugitive.

Charles Johnson, of York, about twenty years old, was shot in the back of the head while running away from Railroad Detective A. J. Brenneman and died later at the York Hospital without regaining consciousness. Brenneman had arrested Johnson, charged with trespassing. He says that he found him in a box car and that after placing handcuffs on the young man he was tripped and Johnson started to run. After firing one shot Brenneman says that he placed the revolver back in his pocket and in so doing slipped on the ice, and as a result his revolver went off and the bullet penetrated Johnson's skull.

Robbers Rang the Doorbell.

Two men with handkerchiefs over their faces rang the doorbell at the residence of A. Arnowitz, of Braddock, at night. Mrs. Arnowitz opened the door. The men pointed revolvers at her, commanded her to make no noise and took from her a ring and a brooch set with diamonds valued at $200. The men then shoved her inside, advised her not to make a noise or they would kill her, and disappeared. The Arnowitz home is only a short distance from the Carnegie Library and in the full glare of an electric light. It was half an hour before the scared woman gave the alarm.

To House His Employes.

A contracting firm of Altoona has just closed with C. M. Schwab for about $100,000 of work on new houses for the workmen of Mr. Schwab's mills at Williamsburg. The houses are to be more than usually costly for workmen, as the $100,000 is intended for but fifty of them, making each worth $2000.

Beaten Down and Robbed.

While John Probinskey was on his way home to Gilberton from Shenandoah, three thugs beat him into insensibility, then robbed him of his watch and chain and $5.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN RETREAT

General Kuropatkin Gradually Forced Northwards by General Oyama.

BAYONET CHARGES FREQUENT

General Nogi, Co-operating With General Oku, Smashes the Russian Defense on the Sinmintun Road West of Mukden and Imperils the Retreat of All the Czar's Soldiers.

Tokio, Japan.—Marshal Oyama sent a complete report of the Japanese operations. His army on the west was reported in firm position of Sinmintun, about twenty-four miles west by northwest of Mukden, and the forward division of this army corps was marching toward Mukden in the Tafang Valley. A co-operating body twenty miles south of Mukden has gone as far northeast as Shahotsu. Another column, after hard fighting, has captured Langtoushan, parallel with Shahotsu, and two other columns were respectively at Fanthiatai and northwest of the Sha River, five miles from the railroad. Thus there were five columns of the western army marching on Mukden.

The centre army, Marshal Oyama said, was bombarding Putiloff Hill and all the territory west of the railroad, but no advance had been made. The right army, under General Kuroki, had one column fifteen miles north of Ta Pass and the same distance west of Chuchiatun. Another column had crossed the Lokuyu River north of Gaito Pass, and the extreme right column has captured Chienhotsu and was marching on the village of Tita, ten miles south of Sheling. He reports severe fighting on both flanks, in which the Japanese losses have been heavy because of the defensive positions held by the enemy. Their second line of entrenchments, southwest of Mukden, has been captured, and the main divisions of their army are concentrating directly south of the Sinmintun and Mukden road. Field Marshal Oyama further says:

"Our right army has forced the enemy from Wulungkow and Chienhetsu. Severe night fighting gave us possession of both sides of the Irdeng River, and our column, fifteen miles west, cooperating with artillery, drove the enemy north. These divisions of our army then began marching on Tita, the enemy stubbornly resisting our progress. Their army has been reinforced from Mukden and has strong positions.

"On our front the engagement continued along the Sha River, the enemy counter attacking four times in attempts to retake Tsiuketchen and Kangningying, south of Ta Pass. All their efforts were repulsed. Before dawn they moved up east of the railway, and with artillery attempted to take the bridges crossing the Mandarin road. After a two hours' engagement they were compelled to retire to their original positions. In two infantry charges they lost severely.

"Our force on the right of the Hun River has dislodged the enemy at Linchiatai, at Chahotsu and across the Liao River at Yipantai. There was severe fighting in all these operations, but the advance continued successfully. The enemy has been fighting rear guard actions and constantly drawing in his lines. One section of our left army was in possession of Sinmintun and has crossed the Mukden road at that point."

A Japanese army which was believed to be only one of the operating detachments of General Oku's left wing has come up with incredible rapidity on the Sinmintun road, and it is now known to be commanded by General Nogi, the Port Arthur victor. In outpost engagements twenty miles west of Mukden several wounded Japanese were captured. They were found to be Port Arthur veterans. They had marched for two days without food and were in a pitiably weak condition.

This great force thrown by the Japanese west of this point has caused General Kuropatkin to send 30,000 toward Sinmuntin, north of the main road. All one night small detachments of General Nogi's troops attacked the Russian outposts in the several villages lying east of Sinmintun. Counter attacks were made by the Second Usuri Regiment and by the East Siberian Fusileers. At the close of the engagement the Japanese had gained two miles.

The sudden arrival of General Nogi's army west of this point came like lightning out of a clear sky. The operating division was not believed to be more than 10,000 strong, but they have been pouring north from Taimintun and from Yitantai. This Japanese division was evidently well prepared with light artillery, and is moving north of the main Sinmintun road. Since dawn the Russians have held all their defenses west of Mukden, but it was feared that the enemy's second column moving east of the Lian River would break the centre of the Russian defenses on the right wing.

FATAL FREIGHT WRECK.

Fireman Killed and Two Other Men Lose Their Legs.

Toledo, Ohio.—As a result of a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio four miles east of Defiance Samuel Beadle, of Garrett, Ind., a fireman, was instantly killed, and J. E. Cogley, fireman, and Thomas Carr, brakeman, both of Garrett, were seriously injured. Cogley's legs were cut off and one of Carr's was crushed so that amputation was necessary.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. W. M. BRUNDAGE.

Subject: True Mission of the Church.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—For the first sermon of his pastorate of the Unity Unitarian Church, the Rev. W. M. Brundage took for his subject Sunday morning "The True Mission of the Church." The text was from I. Timothy iii: 13: "The church of the living God." In the course of a strong sermon, listened to by a large audience, he said:

From the conditions which prevailed a few centuries ago, when the church was without a rival to contest its authority, to its present condition, when it must contend with numerous competitors for the very right to exist, humanity has taken a long stride forward. Freedom has come to be more than a mere name. Multitudes of people have seriously begun to think and act for themselves. Less and less is the church able to live upon its record in the past; more and more has it become manifest that it must justify its continued existence by the work that it does, by the service that it renders to society. Unless our churches of every name can be brought into vital and helpful relations to the real life of the people, they are doomed to perish. The traditions of the past cannot save them. Their service in the past, great though it has been, cannot justify their present existence. Do they minister in an essential manner to the best life of to-day? An affirmative answer to this question constitutes their only justification. Brotherhoods, clubs, philanthropic associations without number are competing with them; libraries, newspapers and periodicals, and educational institutions are doing much of the work which they once did, work that was formerly left exclusively to them. We find nothing in the origin of the church that entitles it to claim a divine right to persist. If it persists it will be because it does a better work for society than any other institution can do.

What is this work that the churches are qualified to perform better than other institutions? Can they feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit and comfort the sick and sorrowing, care for those who are in prison, minister to the orphan and the outcast, in fine, engage in all sorts of strictly philanthropic activity better than multitudes of existing benevolent institutions? Certainly the churches will continue to do such work as this, because they are organizations of those who love and serve their fellowmen. But clearer and clearer does it become manifest that other institutions can do most kinds of philanthropic work as well as, if not better than, the churches. On the whole, the great fraternities everywhere established in our times can do it better. The organized charities of our cities, the prison reform associations, the humane societies and others can do it better, more economically, more effectively.

Can the churches, however, continue to maintain themselves as centres for the propagation of great dogmatic systems, or, on the other hand, as centres of mere protest against the dogmatic systems of the past? I do not believe that they can. The forum for the discussion of such systems is being rapidly shifted from the pulpit to the press. The great magazines and reviews and religious newspapers of our time afford a more favorable field for their discussion, while the masses of the people care less and less for them. Incidentally the churches will continue to urge upon their people what they believe to be a true philosophy of God, of the universe and of man, but this work alone cannot justify their continued existence.

Neither as purely sacramentarian institutions can the churches long retain their hold upon any large number of the people, because with the growth and extension of new knowledge the claims of sacramentarianism are rapidly becoming discredited. What is called "the high church reaction" so widely known is after all but a reaction and cannot be permanent in its influence. It is but a return to the childhood of religion, and the thinking world demands the religion of a man. Can the churches, however, continue to maintain themselves as social clubs, as organizations of congenial people who come together to enjoy one another's companionship?

But when there are so many social clubs in every community, membership in which can be restricted to people of congenial tastes and kindred pursuits as membership in even the most exclusive church cannot be, I do not believe that the churches can long justify their existence as the mere competitors of these clubs.

Has the church then outlived its usefulness and is it about to pass away? Certainly not, if it arouses itself and, becoming conscious of its true mission, resolutely devotes itself to its distinctive work. This, I believe, is what the churches can do better than any other institution—they can and do, in multitudes of instances, act as great inspirational centres ministering to the life of the spirit, to the life of the ideal, to the life of God in the soul of man. They come into vital and helpful relations with the people in just so as they inspire to high thinking and feeling and loving, in just so far as they inspire and quicken the religious life of the community.

Let the churches, therefore, cease regarding themselves as authoritative ecclesiastical institutions, authoritative sacramentarian or dogmatic institutions, and become free democratic religious societies for the propagation of pure and undefiled religion, for inspiration to high and worthy ideals, for actually helping men "to do justly and love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God." The churches that are most truly and profoundly religious forces will best justify their existence in the twentieth century.

To foster and develop the distinctively religious life of humanity, this is the true mission of the churches. They must be light-givers and life-givers. They must be spiritually alive in order that they may impart life, for life is what most counts. The outward activities of the churches must be the natural expression of what they are.

The methods for the expression of this religious life will be varied because the dispositions of men vary. This or that particular form of activity is unessential. A longer or a shorter ritual of worship is unessential, provided the light and power of religion are present. Faith, worship, aspiration, loving human service, these are the essential elements in religion and the forms in which they embody themselves will be vital.

The living, inspirational church that is saving men from worldliness and practical materialism, that is helping them to see the unseen and eternal, that is helping them to worship in the noblest sense of that word—that is, to attribute supreme worth to the lofty ideals of justice, truth, love, which are only another name for God, to love and revere these ideals, and to devote themselves with perfect consecration to their realization in human society—such a church is fulfilling its true mission, by whatever name that church may be called, and is in no danger of being discredited in our modern life.

In such a church there will be no distinction between classes, between the rich and the poor, no lingering caste spirit, no recognition of a difference of rank and dignity between ministers and people; in the conscious presence of the All Father there will be perfect equality between the worshipers.

In such a church there will be no spirit of solemn gloom miscalled reverent awe, an inheritance from a primitive religion of fear, but a spirit of radiant hope, of abounding joy, of genuine human sympathy, the spirit of a larger home.

The themes of the pulpit of such a church will be closely related to the actual needs of the people, selected from every quarter, but selected solely that their consideration may minister most effectively to personal and social righteous character.

Membership in such a church will be unrestricted, free to all who share a common spirit and are seriously working toward a common ideal end. In such a church there will be no jealous rivalries between the members, but in place of these a generous spirit of emulation to serve one another and the common cause. As I said before, the practical activities of such an inspirational church will not be artificial and forced; they will be the perfectly natural expression of the vigorous religious life of minister and people.

In Wiser Hands.

A lady, who had been three or four years away from her childhood's home and settled in one of her own, was taken seriously ill. Her mother, with all a mother's solicitude, was anxious to be with her daughter at once, and hastened to her bedside. She found skilful physicans in attendance and a trained nurse in charge; there was really nothing for her to do—nothing that she could be permitted to do.

Day after day she made brief, silent visits to the sick room (even her presence could not be allowed long) and went away powerless to aid. The ministering was in wiser, more efficient hands than hers, and she could not be trusted with it—would not have dared to trust herself with it.

"But it seems strange," she said, sadly, one day, "that even I, her mother, can only stand aside and do nothing. There never before wasn't a time when 'mother' wasn't the one to help and comfort; it seems as if it ought to be so still, and yet I would be afraid to do anything but keep hands off and trust to a knowledge and strength that is greater than my own."

It is the same in many a spiritual crisis through which we see our dear ones pass. We long to lift the burden, to lighten the trials, to bestow the covered gift; but the Great Physician holds the precious soul in His hands, the hands that will make no mistake, and we can only stand aside and trust Him.—Forward.

"The Loving Look."

Some years ago we witnessed a public examination of a class of little girls at the end of the school term. The distractions of much dressing and much company operated pretty severely on the fickle memories of the children. One little friend lost herself in confusion and stammered to a dead stop in her recitation. Just then her mother moved from out the crowd and took a seat in full view of the little one.

The loving look of that silent face brought order out of confusion. Mind and tongue immediately resumed their functions, everything was lost sight of and the lessons all came back in perfect order. The examination was finished in triumph.

Many a time since then as we have seen some struggling heart confused by the world's noise and temptation we have felt like bidding it look up into the familiar face of the Heavenly Father and be reassured that all is well. Not only is there life in a look at the beginning, but there is assurance and confidence all along the way.

Aaron Burr's Resolve.

Aaron Burr, one of the brightest and worst men who ever lived, tells us that when he was about nineteen years of age he saw that a decision must be made between the world and God. He went into the country for a week to consider the matter. He then made a resolution never again to trouble himself about his soul's salvation. From this time he threw himself recklessly into sin, sinking lower and lower in depravity and unrighteousness.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

The first eight months of the present fiscal year show a Treasury deficit of $25,405,533, which is $1,046,895 less than on February 1. The total receipts were $365,688,210 and expenditures $391,073,744. For the same period last year the receipts were $3,000,000 less and the expenditures $33,000,000 less. Secretary Shaw expects that the year will close with a deficit of about $19,000,000.

In the Senate the bill for the government of the Panama Canal zone, abolishing the present commission, was passed.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

In the Federal courts of Honolulu an attack is being made on Hawaii laws for segregation of lepers on Molokai Island. These laws have been in operation for fifty years, and each year has seen an average of more than 100 persons sent to the leper settlement.

The House of Delegates of Porto Rico, sitting at San Juan, has passed an eviction law which will bear very severely upon certain tenants. Several meetings have been held to denounce the bill, and other popular demonstrations have been made against it.

Major Carrington, who was convicted of falsifying vouchers of the Philippine civil government to the amount of $1500, was sentenced at Manila to a total of sixty years and five days' imprisonment.

Lurid flames and dense volumes of thick smoke poured from the crater Bilauea, near Honolulu, H. I., and the inhabitants at the foot hills of the mountain were alarmed lest they be overwhelmed with a sea of molten lava.

DOMESTIC.

The bill intended to abolish the "fake" Raines law hotels was favorably reported from the Senate Cities Committee at Albany, N. Y.

Amendments to the Metropolitan Election law were introduced in both houses at Albany, N. Y.

Russian naval officers who were paroled after their capture at Port Arthur arrived in New York City.

The heavy ice gorge in the Ohio at Maysville went out, doing serious damage.

Seventeen young men arrived in New York City from Argentine Republic to pursue studies in various colleges for four years.

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., granted a postponement in the case of Albert T. Patrick to enable his counsel to prepare new evidence, based on recent medico-legal investigation.

Johann Hoch was held without bail by a coroner's jury in Chicago, Ill., on a charge of murdering Marie Welker Hoch, his next to the last wife.

Mrs. Hannah B. Ross, a wealthy and aged recluse of Montclair, N. J., was found among the ruins of her burned home.

The boiler of the planing mill of the Wonderleigh Lumber Company, at Antigo, Wis., exploded, wrecking the mill and killing the engineer. A part of the boiler passed over the high school, in which there were 600 children, and wrecked two dwellings half a mile away.

FOREIGN.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice, Signor Ronchetti, announced that owing to the ill health of Premier Giolitti the whole Cabinet had resigned. The Chamber then adjourned.

Advices from Tomsk, Russia, tell of brutality of Cossacks and police in suppressing a demonstration of students, nine of whom were killed and many seriously wounded.

The Japanese have seized the British steamship Easby Abbey and the Swedish steamship Vegga on their way to Vladivostok.

The workmen of St. Petersburg proclaimed a general strike, and there were signs that similar movement would spread to many cities.

There was further rioting in Lodz, Russia, where three men were killed and forty-two wounded.

In a pathetic appeal the Czar called on the people to rally round the throne and defend the country from internal enemies.

Sir Henry Irving's condition continued satisfactory. it was announced at Wolverhampton. He received a note of sympathy from Queen Alexandra.

The Russian Emperor announced that he had decided to convene an assembly of representatives of the people, but the body will have no power except to indicate its wishes to the autocrats, and will involve no changes in the executive system.

Lord Ellenborough, in a debate in the British House of Lords, pointed out the danger of free dissemination of news on the eve of war. Lord Selborne deprecated the fact, but thought the peril of a surprise invasion exaggerated.

Inspector Lundberg will be retired before the cases against the officers of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, of New York City, growing out of the General Slocum disaster are taken up.

Anthony Blum, president of the Twentieth Century Mining Company, in a suit to recover $11,000, is charged with fraud by Conrad Deitrich, a stockholder.

Suit was filed by John W. Young asking for an accounting of $60,994,000 of the securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 12.

Subject: The Slavery of Sin, John viii., 31-40—Golden Text, John viii., 34—Memory Verses, 31, 32—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The test and blessings of discipleship (vs. 31, 32). 31. "Then said Jesus." Better, as R. V., "Jesus therefore said," because many had believed on Him after His declaration that He was the Light of the world, and after His answers to the Pharisees, and now Jesus directed His remarks to these new disciples. "Which believed." The term "believed" applies here to the disposition, openly expressed, to acknowledge Jesus as the Messiah. "If ye abide" (R. V.) Not a fitful, intermittent relation, but thorough, intense and continuous. "In My word." If ye obey My commandments and follow My teachings carefully. Our spirits must drink in Christ's words as our bodies inhale the atmosphere. No man is worth listening to on questions of faith and doctrine who is not himself a reverent listener to Christ. Abiding in God's word must become the permanent condition of our life. "Disciples." A disciple is a learner; one who accepts and follows another as teacher and master. True disciples are real representatives of Christ, who live a holy life before the world.

32. "Shall know the truth." Shall know it doctrinally, spiritually, experimentally, not as a mere theory, but as a living power; shall know the reality of things, and shall know Christ Himself, the embodiment of truth (John 14:1). The rulers had spoken of knowing the law, Jesus speaks of knowing the truth. This is a species of learning infinitely transcending all the guesses of doubting scientists and sneering philosophers. "Make you free." Intelligence is not sufficient. A learned man is still a wicked man under the bondage of sin unless he has been made free. Knowledge appears as the fruit of faith, and freedom as the fruit of knowledge. Christ associates liberty always with the truth, which He is Himself, and so presents the truth as the cause of liberty as the effect.

II. Freedom offered from the slavery of sin (vs. 33-36). 33. "They answered." Many commentators refer this "they," not to the many who believed (v. 30), but to the other Jews who had not believed. The little episode of verses 30-32 is thus held as a pleasant parenthesis, and the believers are all allowed to be genuine and perhaps permanent. The words cannot be spoken of the simple people who had already believed, but to the carping, caviling Pharisees. "Abraham's seed." They had Abraham's blood in their veins, but not his faith in their hearts. "Never in bondage." This answer was not more true than the language of pride ordinarily. Politically, the seed of Abraham had been in bondage to Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome. Spiritually, they had been in bondage to idolatries in past times, were now to the rabbis, who were literalists in interpretation, and without spirituality or sympathy (Matt. 23:4). "How sayest Thou." Upon what possible principle dost Thou promise to us that which we already are proud of possessing, viz., glorious liberty? We already possess as our birthright what Thou art offering to us as the full result of discipleship.

34. "Verily, verily." A solemn declaration enforced by these words. "Whosoever committeth sin." In these words Jesus utterly expels the political question from His scope. He states first the principle and then the application. He spoke of a more degrading bondage and a higher freedom than they imagined. He whose tendency and habit is to commit sin. He who makes choice of sin; prefers the way of wickedness before the way of holiness; who makes a covenant with sin, enters into league; who makes a custom of sin; who walks after the flesh and makes a trade of sin. "Is the servant of sin." Is the slave, the bond-servant of sin. He does the work of sin, supports its interests and accepts its wages. He cannot dismiss sin at pleasure; the moment he attempts it he finds the chains drawn tighter. Dream not of freedom while under the mastery of your desires.

Temperance instruction may be brought in at this point. No bondage is greater than the bondage to strong drink. Servitude is repulsive to all men. In our land of freedom men demand their rights in business, yet there are hundreds of men and boys and sometimes women who put themselves under the bondage of the drink habit.

35. "The servant abideth not." The reference may be to Hagar and Ishmael and Isaac—the bond and the free. They had spoken of themselves as the seed of Abraham. Jesus shows them that there may be of that seed two kinds: the son, properly so call, and the slave. These Jews might be the seed of Abraham, and yet, not being his spiritual children, might not abide in his household of faith. Not many years after this their capital and nation were destroyed, and the Gentiles took their place in the kingdom of God. Think not to be made free from sin by the rites and ceremonies of the law of Moses, for Moses was but a servant and had not that parental authority in the church which the Son had. "The Son abideth" (R. V.) The comparison here is between any son and a bond servant, and son should not begin with a capital. Sinners are slaves, Christians are sons and heirs. 36. "If the Son." Christ now refers to Himself. The Son of God alone has power to liberate those who are slaves to sin. Jesus Christ is the head and has full authority and ability. The Father hath given all things into His hand (John 17:2). "Free indeed." The Jews boasted of an imaginary freedom, but the liberty which Christ offered was real and lasting in its effects. It would have saved the nation from the bondage of captivity to Babylon centuries before; it would save them from bondage to the Romans. What freedom they had under the Romans was due to what they had learned and practiced of the word. Jesus knew that deliverance from the Roman yoke was the great work expected from the Messiah. He therefore spiritualized this hope.

III. Jesus shows the character of the wicked Jews (vs. 37-40). 37. "Abraham's seed." Christ admits their claim that they are the natural descendants of Abraham, but denies that they are his children (v. 39) in the highest and best sense. "Seek to kill." That they desired the death of Abraham's truest Son is proof that they are not true sons of Abraham. Their murderous intent proves that they are children of the devil (v. 44) instead of Abraham. "No place in you." You do not allow My word to enter your hearts and lives. 38. "I speak," etc. The Son existed with the Father during past eternity and He reports the things He had seen. "Ye do," etc. Their father was Satan (v. 44), and they were instructed and led by him. 39, 40. The argument here is that they were not true children of Abraham because they were not like Abraham in character and actions. Abraham's life was wholly unlike their.

Wales wants a capital, but has none.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 32	@ $	32½
First	30	@	31
Seconds	28	@	29
State dairy tubs, firsts	—	@	30
Imitation creamery	24	@	30
Factory, thirds to firsts	20	@	29
CHEESE.			
State, full cream, fancy	—	@	13¾
Small	—	@	13½
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, common	—	@	6¾
Full skims	4	@	5
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	33
State and Penn	30	@	33
Western—Choice	30	@	31
Southern—Choice	27	@	30
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@ 3	15
Medium, choice	2 30	@ 2	32½
Pea, choice	—	@ 2	00
Red kidney, choice	2 85	@ 2	90
White kidney	—	@ 3	10
Yellow eye	—	@ 2	30
Black turtle soup	—	@ 3	25
Lima, Cal.	—	@ 3	50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@ 2	25
Kings, per bbl	2 75	@ 3	50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@ 2	50
Greening, per bbl	1 25	@ 2	50
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	3 00	@ 8	00
Jersey, per bbl	6 00	@ 6	50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Chickens, per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	15
Ducks, per pair	70	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 37	@ 1	62
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	15	@	21
Capons, Phila	15	@	24
Chickens, Philadelphia	9	@	21
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	13½
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@ 3	25
HOPS.			
State, 1904, choice, per lb	29	@	30
Good to prime, per lb	27	@	28
Common to fair	25	@	26
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	29	@	30
Good to prime, per lb	27	@	28
Old odds	11	@	12
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
No. 1, per 100 lb	77½	@	80
No. 2, per 100 lb	72½	@	75
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	65	@	72½
Straw, long rye	1 05	@ 1	10
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, per bag	1 25	@ 1	50
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 50	@ 2	00
Sweets, per bbl	3 00	@ 4	50
Turnips, per bbl	60	@ 1	00
Tomatoes, per carrier	75	@ 4	00
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@ 4	00
Squash, per box	1 00	@ 1	75
Peas, per basket	3 00	@ 6	00
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@ 2	50
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@ 4	00
Cabbages, per ton	8 00	@30	00
String beans, per basket	3 00	@14	00
Onions, Ct., Yel., per bbl	2 75	@ 3	00
Red, per bbl	2 50	@ 3	00
Orange Co., per bag	2 25	@ 2	75
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	75
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 50	@ 6	00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	10	@	20
Spinach, per bbl	1 50	@ 2	50
Kale per bbl	75	@ 1	00
Beets, per 100 bunches	5 00	@ 6	00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	3 00	@ 5	00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	4 00	@ 6	00
Watercress, per 100 bu'ches	1 50	@ 2	50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 50	@ 5	85
Spring patents	6 00	@ 6	95
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@ 1	23⅜
No. 2 red	—	@ 1	20⅜
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	54½
Oats, mixed	37	@	38
Clipped, white	38½	@	41½
Lard, city	—	@	6½
GAME.			
Rabbits, cottontail, per pr.	12½	@	15
Jack rabbits	25	@	40
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Calves, city dressed	7	@	13
County dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 00	@ 5	00
Lambs, per 100 lb	7 50	@ 8	60
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 10	@ 5	45
Country dressed, per lb	5½	@	7½

GOLD IN THE GREAT BANKS.

What Has the Change Been, Since 1897, the World Over?

New York City.—The past week has witnessed gold holdings at the Bank of France at the highest figure of the institution's history, $562,500,000; the Bank of Germany's cash holdings within half a million dollars of the high record, $278,000,000, in February, 1895, and the Imperial Bank of Russia holding the largest sum of gold reported since September, 1898, though still $60,000,000 below the high mark of January, 1898, immediately after establishment of the gold standard in Russia. The Bank of England's gold holdings, on the other hand, despite a considerable increase this year, are still some $10,000,000 below last September's maximum, before Germany began drawing gold from London, and are $51,000,000 below the high record of 1896. As for the New York banks, they hold in coin, mainly gold, a sum $58,000,000 less than the total reported last August, which was the maximum in our history; but it is an interesting fact that, even so, the Associated Banks of this city hold this month more specie than they held a year ago.

Japan and the War.

For the eleven months of the year ending in November Japanese gold exports totaled 290,000,000 yen against 263,000,000 ($145,000,000 against $131,500,000) for the same period of 1903, while imports amount to 332,750,000 yen ($166,375,000) this year against 289,500,000 ($144,750,000) last year.

Cotton Held Back.

About ten per cent. of this year's cotton crop is still in the hands of the planters. This is much more than in previous years.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

George Pheasant and wife are visiting at Altoona.

Mr. Lauver, sawyer at McClain & Wagner's, has a two-weeks-old assistant.

Curt Greenland and wife took advantage of the good sleighing and drove overland to Altoona.

Oliver Brown lost a fine Hambletonian colt last week. He says he was offered $50 for it before it was three months old.

Last Saturday morning's snow reminded us that gentle spring is not here yet but old Sol was too much for it to tarry long.

Up to this time our accommodating mail carrier, Mr. Smith, has made fifty-two trips on runners from Cassville to Mill Creek and back.

Mrs. Carrie Hudson and son, of Aughwick mills, were recent visitors in the valley. Her visits to the valley are few and far between but she is always welcome.

Oren Swope was taken Sunday morning with a severe spell of cramp which taxed Dr. Smith's best efforts for quite a while to get the better of it. He was better at last accounts.

Miss Ethel Bumgardner, who seems to be in demand all the time, is keeping Mrs. Oliver Swope company this week and going to school which is much better than working for wages.

The whooping cough is still raging. It is terrible the way the poor children cough and whoop. The writer and his better half have been amoung it so much that we both have got what the doctors call a sympathetic cough. We think it hard enough for the genuine article.

We are sorry to hear that Thos. G. Stapleton, the Beavertown miller, is housed with pneumonia and especially at this time when there is plenty of water and the mill is crowded full of grain and so many in need of the product. Tommy being the good miller that he is and an excellent young man we are not alone in wishing him a speedy recovery.

Public sales still seem to be on the increase and will while our lawmakers continue to levy tribute from the farmers and screen corporations from their just share of the general expenses and the officials of the county continue to work up their time and increase the horde of attendants around the court house and jurors are summoned to attend court for a week and their mileage and that of the associate judges paid the same for two days that it would be for a whole week. Just take a peep at the auditors' statement and see where our money goes.

A great big lot of trouble seemed to be ahead of a lot of people in our community on account of their moving. The party occupying the house that Simpson Bowman is to move in seems determined to hold the fort as long as possible, but Simpson in the kindness of his heart has agreed to give up a part of the house he occupies, which will let Wilson Houck move to the farm that he recently bought—the Philip Park farm, and vacate the Jeff Wright farm for John Chilcote to move in, which in turn will vacate the Fink farm and let Mrs. Schnop, the purchaser, move in, thus all will be accommodated except Simpson who will have but a short distance to move, while the ones holding the fort can wait and take their chances of bad April roads for their sixteen or seventeen miles of a move.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Nancy Eby contiues to improve in health.

Richard Hawn, of York, Pa., is spending some time with his parents.

Mr. A. M. Menold, our efficient agent, is house with an attack of lagrippe.

J. G. Hicks will attend Pomona Grange at Alexandria Thursday of this week.

Mrs. Nancy Simpson has been somewhat indisposed for a few days with a bad cold.

Mrs. J. G. Hicks, who has been housed for couple weeks with lagrippe, is some better at present.

Miss Nellie Hawn is at home after several weeks' sojourn in York, Pa., with her brother Herbert.

J. Leroy Menold assisted at the depot during his father's sickness. Roy is an expert in railroad matters.

Guy Hicks spent Sunday with parents in Mill Creek, and said good bye to his friends, preparatory to leaving for Altoona where he will enter the machine shops of the P. R. R.

The prospective Huntingdon Water company had representatives interviewing citizens in this vicinity Wednesday, relative to the water right.

The Snyder-Endress saw mill has been removed to land of J. S. Etnier, part of Wilson farm tract which Mr. Etnier purchased, and will have the lumber and ties removed.

Dame rumor sends a number of choice morsels down from Sugar grove district of the many who tread the light fantastic to the tune of Jolly Boys and Old Dan Tucker and the wee sma' hours are reached before they hang up the fiddle and the bow.

Wm. Souders, of Windber, Pa., spent Sunday with his father and family. William has a kindly feeling for his old home and boyhood companions and the very substantial manner in which he helped the financial department of the M. E. church shows his loyalty to the cause of the Master.

Rev. Nicolls has accepted a call to Elizabethville, on the N. C. railway thirty miles north of Harrisburg, and will remove his family to that place in the near future. The reverend gentleman and his estimable wife have many warm friends in this vicinity who will be sorry to see them leave but all wish them success in their new field of labor.

PINE GROVE.

EDITOR ITEM:—As no Trough Creek items have appeared in your valuable paper for some time we will give some of the news about Pine Grove, at least until our Trough Creek items appear again, as we would not have our beautiful valley or its occupants forgotten.

Many are preparing for moving day.

Ira Swope spent Sunday at home with his mother.

Whooping cough is all the go. Well indeed, many who have it almost fail to go.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Neff were guests of W. M. Swope and S. L. Smith Sunday and Monday last.

We are informed that a stave mill is likely to locate in the upper end soon, also a saw mill. Push it along.

Public sale registry: Mrs. Oliver Swope, March 10; Oliver Brown, March 23; Mrs. Richard Chilcott, March 25.

Mrs. J. D. Boring has been suffering the past week with a severe cold or la grippe, but is much improved at present.

Election returns: Supervisors, Light Lynn and Clayton Roland; auditor, A. K. Miller; school directors, Byron Roland and S. L. Smith; constable, A. Luther Baty; registering assessor, C. M. Glasgow; township clerk, Luther Hetrick.

TODD.

T. G. Stapleton is ill with pneumonia.

Samuel Taylor, of Marklesburg, was at home over Sabbath.

Albert Stapleton visited his brother and family at Saxton last week.

Miss Hoffman, of Saltillo, was the guest of Mrs. B. H. Swope recently.

Miss Nettie Saylor is at home after spending some time in Johnstown.

Miss Emma Leidig, of Hustontown, was calling on friends in the valley last week.

The teachers of this township held a local institute at Chestnut Grove on March 4.

Mrs. Allie McClain was called to Altoona last Thursday to attand the funeral of her grandchild.

Mrs. Lillie Cook and Miss Adda Spangler, of Cassville, spent Friday night with Mrs. Heeter and daughter at Beavertown.

Albert Elias, of Bossler, Wyoming, who has spent the past three months with his parents in Cole's valley, was a guest at the homes of Oliver Curfman and Madison Taylor on Saturday and Sunday.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following report of a committee appointed to drait suitable resolutions on the death of Martha Querry was adopted by the members of the U. B. church at Latta Grove, March 5, 1905:

In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our sister and still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting her removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heart felt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forward to the husband of our departed sister, and a copy be sent to the Mapleton ITEM for publication. Committee.

School Report.

Following is the report of Garfield school for sixth month, ending Monday, March 6, 1905: Whole number enrolled, males 13, females 8, total 21; average attendance during month, males 11, females 7, total 18; per cent. of attendance, males 86, females 90, total 88. Those present every day during month are Lillie Park, Edna Smith, Jesse Irvin, Preston Park, John Park, Homer Dell, Otis Pheasant and James Dell. Lillie Dell missed one-half day. E. Millie Bowman, teacher.

Obituary.

Mrs. Sarah A. Curfman was born February 13, 1813, and died February 24, 1905, aged 92 years and 11 days. She had been a devoted Christian for seventy-eight years and united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1827.

Dearest grandma thou hast left us,
And no more your face we shall see,
But with Jesus you are resting,
Guarded by the Angels.

Here on earth thy chair is vacant,
And so sadly draped in mourning,
But with Jesus you are happy,
Free from pain and sorrow.

Thou shall never know our sorrow,
And our hearts are left bleeding,
'Till we meet on that bright celestial shore,
Where our loved one is singing the praises of Jesus.

Our dear grandma has borne the cares of this life as a faithful loving friend, now with Jeshs she is resting.

Dearest grandma thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'twas God that hath bereaved us,
He will all our sorrows heal.

A. Great-Grandchild.

The Colonel's Waterloo.

Colonel John M. Fuller, of Honey Grove, Texas, nearly met his Waterloo from Liver and Kidney trouble. In a recent letter, he says: "I was nearly dead of these complaints, and, although I tried my family doctor he did me no good; so I got a 50c bottle of your great Electric Bitters, which cured me. I consider them the best medicine on earth, and thank God who gave you the knowledge to make them." Sold, and guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia Biliousness and Kidney Disease, by Wright & Dell, at 50c a bottle.

MARRIED.

NEARHOOF—STINE—February 15, 1905, by the Rev. T. P. Orner, Harry Nearhoof and Miss Grace Stine, both of Warriorsmark valley.

SCOTT—HICKES—At Juniata, February 22, 1905, by Rev. E. E. Harter, Austin D. Scott, of Dudley, and Miss Blanche Irene Hickes, of Coalmont.

MILLER—McCALL—At Marklesburg, February 18, 1905, by Rev. I. B. Brumbaugh, F. Cloyd Miller, of Huntingdon, and Miss Mary McCall, of Marklesburg.

DIED.

WAITE—At the family home in Eden valley near Birmingham, March 4, 1905, Mrs. Ernest Waite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Carper, of Huntingdon Furnace.

CURFMAN—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Pheasant, in Smith valley, February 24, 1905, Mrs. Sarah Curfman, aged 92 years and 11 days.

CORBIN—In Juniata township, March 1, 1905, William E. Corbin, aged about 85 years.

SHEASLEY—At Petersburg, February 26, 1905, Mrs. Hettie Sheasley, widow of David Sheasley, aged 78 years, 1 month and 22 days.

GORSUCH—At La Zanta, Colorado, February 28, 1905, Mrs. John W. Gorsuch, formerly of Mill Creek, aged 52 years.

BARKLEY—At Valley Point, February 24, 1905, Miss Nancy Barkley, aged 70 years.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
GEORGE W. QUERRY.
Union Township.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
ANDREW G. FLECK.
Springfield.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. WILLIAM H. TRUDE.
Huntingdon.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. H. W. HARRISON.
Mount Union.

FOR SALE—Twenty building lots in Bankstown, adjacent to Mapleton borough. Inquire of W. F. GILBERT, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WANTED—Quickly, few persons to represent long established wholesale house among retail merchants and agents. Local territory of few counties. $18 salary and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Commission extra. Permanent engagement. Business successful. Previous experience not essential. Enclosed self-addressed envelope. Address, SUPERINTENDENT TRAVELERS, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—

The undersigned will offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905, at one o'clock, on the premises of the late George R. Abbott, deceased, in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., a tract of land containing three acres and has thereon a two story Log House, with summer kitchen attached, a Frame Barn with buggy shed attached, and other outbuildings. Bounded on lands of S. B. Moreland on the east, and W. H. Roles and W. H. Abbott on the west, Ferdinand Weaver on the north, along the public road leading to Robertsdale, New Grenada, Cassville, &c., 2½ miles southwest of Saltillo. Terms will be made known on day of sale. By order of J. H. HOFFMAN, Executor, Saltillo, Pa., Jan. 30, 1905.

George C. Hohman,
PRACTICAL TINNER
AND
SHEET METAL WORKER
516 Mifflin St., - Huntingdon, Pa.
(Opposite Beavers' Marble Yard.)
Tinware made to order. Special attention give to Roofing, Spouting and Repairing.
Telephone connection. 3-1-05

AT
JNO. G. GILLAM'S
YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS, HATS, CAPS, SHELF HARDWARE, ETC.
PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×
J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'Connor & Sons.
We must reduce our stock $2000.00 to $2500.00 within the next 30 days, and name extraordinary low prices, quality considered, on entire stock, consisting of

Underwear & Hosiery	Boots & Shoes
Groceries	Hardware
Flour and Feed	Tinware
Tobacco and Cigars	Queensware
Dry Goods	Rubbers & Felts
Clothing	Drugs

Note Our Low Prices:

3 3lb cans best Tomatoes	25c
3 3lb cans Spinach	25c
3 3lb cans Beets	25c
3 3lb cans Pumpkin	25c
2 3lb cans Peaches	25c
3 2lb cans Corn	25c
3 2lb cans Peas	25c
3 2lb cans Wax Beans	25c
7 cakes Soap (6 Star, 1 Kleano)	25c
11 cakes Moon Soap	25c
3 cakes Malena or Graddocks soap	25c
3 1 qt. bottles Catsup	25c
3 pks. Cocoanut, Gelatine, Starch or Jell-o	25c
3 pks. Egg Noodles or Macaroni	25c
3 packages best Raisins	25c

Special prices on men's, women's and children's underwear, gloves, mittens and overshirts.

We expect this week two car loads of Flour and Feeds, and will make nery low prices on Patent Snow Drift Flour, Bran, Middlings, "Red Dog Best White Middlings," Cracked Corn, Wheat Screenings, Shelled Corn, Oats, Stock Feed, Quaker Dairy Feed, Corn, Oats and Barley Feed, Victor Corn and Oats Feed.

Remember our feeds are put up full 100 pounds per sack, at less price than others who buy in small lots can sell you so-called 100 pounds, which only weigh out 94 to 96 pounds.

B. O'Connor & Sons,
MAIN STREET, MAPLETON, PA.

STANDING STONE
NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.
OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.
Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02 yr.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MOUNT UNION, PA.
Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.
Officers:
A. B. Gillam, President.
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G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.
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A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.
Household individual banks furnished on application.
A general banking business done.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.
Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 8, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

	D'ly P.M.	D'ly Night	D'ly A.M.	D'ly A.M.	D'lv A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. .	10 50	
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 55	. . .	12 00	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. . .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

Week days.	D'ly A.M.	D'ly A.M.	D'ly A.M.	D'ly A.M.	D'ly P.M.	D'ly P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	p9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 15	3 11	6 00	9 48	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	4 40	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.45 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 45 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown.	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. . .	. . .	. . .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . . LEAVE	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	.*Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	.*Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

Then and Now.

This part of the Juniata valley is one of the richest in history in all Pennsylvania. Its early history is very interesting and we who are living here to-day can hardly comprehend the development in the past century. It should be interesting as well as instructive for us to sight a few of the events which happened so long ago in this vicinity as well as to speak of some of the early settlements. Can we but wonder when we think of the public highway which goes through our town and on to the county capital as following exactly the famous old Kittitiny Indian path, which the Indians followed up the Juniata valley when they went to their famous council meetings at the Standing Stone. Another Indian path followed the western bank of Mill creek and joined the Kittitiny path where Mill creek now crosses the public road. By this path the Indians came up from the Kishacoquillas valley to the Standing Stone. The Kittitiny path was followed by the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike, which was completed about the year 1760, after which came the public highway which is now in use.

Many stories are told of the Indians which are very interesting. The one we are are most familiar with perhaps is that of Jack Armstrong, commonly called Captain Jack. He was a surveyor and with his wife and little son lived on the mountain which bears his name and near the beautiful spring known as Jack's spring. He returned one day to his cabin to find that the Indians had killed his wife and son. From that time he lived simply to kill Indians. He traveled all over the country for that purpose and was a very famous Indian fighter. He was killed in Jack's narrows by an Indian of the Iriquois tribe. A meeting of the councils of six of the most powerful Indian tribes was held at Shamokin for the porpose of finding the murderer of Captain Jack, the Iriquois and Delawares being two of the number. Musky Meleon, an Iriquois, was found to be the guilty one and he was condemned to death by the council. Captain Jack Armstrong has the grandest monument in Pennsylvania, namely: Jack's mountain.

Another famous Indian fighter was Captain Samuel Brady, for whom Brady township is named. What is sometimes called an Indian massacre occurred at the Center school house when a young man named Loudenslager was attacked by the Indians. He was on his way to the grist mill, now owned by Mr. Green, when he was captured and scalped but he did not die immediately and so he made his way on to the mill. He was then taken to Huntingdon but could not receive the medical aid necessary, so he was taken to Harrisburg in a boat down the river but he died on the way. At about the same time the Eaton family was carried away by the Indians. The Eatons lived near the Betty spring, which is named for Mrs. Betty Eaton. Mr. Eaton was a surveyor and while he was absent from home his family was captured by the Indians. It is supposed they were taken away by an Indian trail which led along Flesh run and on out over the ridges, as pieces of Mrs. Eaton's dress were found along this trail. No other traces could be found of them. Mr. Jacob Hare, a man then living on the farm below town, was accused of acting as a traitor and being in sympathy with the Indians, and also helping them in these acts, so he was punished by having the lobes of his ears cut off. He was supposed to have acted as guide across the mountains to the pass when Loudenslager was attacked.

After this a block house or Fort Pridmore was built in about the place occupied now by the blacksmith shop in town. This was for the protection of the people. By Fort Pridmore went the road which led to the fording. Thus this road was almost in the exact place now occupied by Valley street.

We are sorry to remember that some of the history is not just what we should like it to be when we recall the tradition of the counterfeiting which was carried on in a cabin at the eastern end of the town long ago. Some of the counterfeit money is supposed to be buried near the place still and the die and press which were used in its manufacture were found years after in the woods near by.

The old distillery stood near the present site of the railroad depot, but thanks to the new order of things when the railroad came the old distillery had to be torn down to get it out of the way.

About the year 1834 the canal was completed, which extended from Harrisburg to Hollidaysburg. Packet boats were then used to carry passengers and section boats to carry merchandise. Later (about 1849) the first locomotive went through our little village. Can we but be amazed at the wonderful development from the pack horses to the Pennsylvania railroad; the wonderful volume of traffic which every day passes through our town? Yes, the telephone and telegraph lines connecting us with all parts of the world. The news of the world is flashed over our wires. We have communication from ocean to ocean.

Where in Pennsylvania can we find a little valley more favored? And what may we yet expect from future development? There are great fields of both mind and matter to be developed. May it be a part of our work as teachers to help make the development of the next few years greater even than that of the past century. Shall we not help instill into the minds of our boys and girls such an interest and high ambition that they may push forward to everything that is high and noble, and that they may truly say, "How much more favored are we now than then."

NORA HAWN.

Mill Creek, Pa., Feb. 21, '05.

William Reed & Sons

OUR SECOND BIG PAY DAY SALE

WILL BE HELD *Tuesday to Saturday,*

March 14 to 18.

Special Arrangements will be Made to Cash Pay Checks.

Each day of the sale we will put out special attractions that will make it pay you to come. Every woman who buys the merchandise we put out at these sales literally adds to the monthly income at least $5.00 on every $50.00 check, for the goods are actual necessities in every family.

We can only advertise generally. You must come to see where you can save money.

At this sale all standard prints, Merrimac and American Shirting, American Indigo blues, blacks, and grays, Tartan reds, Hamilton fancy prints, etc., will be 5 cents.

All Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams will be 5 cents. A big lot of Wagh Goods, Ginghams, Madras, Cheviots, etc., will be sold at half regular prices. Hill bleached 4-4 Muslin will be 7 cents.

Splendid all linen bleached and unbleached table linen, regular price 60 cts. will be 48 cents.

These are just a few items to give you a little idea of how prices will be reduced. You can scarcely afford to stay away.

Tuesday to Saturday, March 14 to 18.

Perhaps you did not get to the Spring Opening. If so you ought to come right away, for the new things are simply beautiful.

Business is especially brisk in Dress Goods and Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Wash Fabrics, Spring Coats, Silk and Cloth Sacket Suits and Silk Shirt Waist Suits. You'll say it's no wonder when you see these magnificent stocks.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $57.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's

Penn Street Bakery,

Huntingdon, Pa.

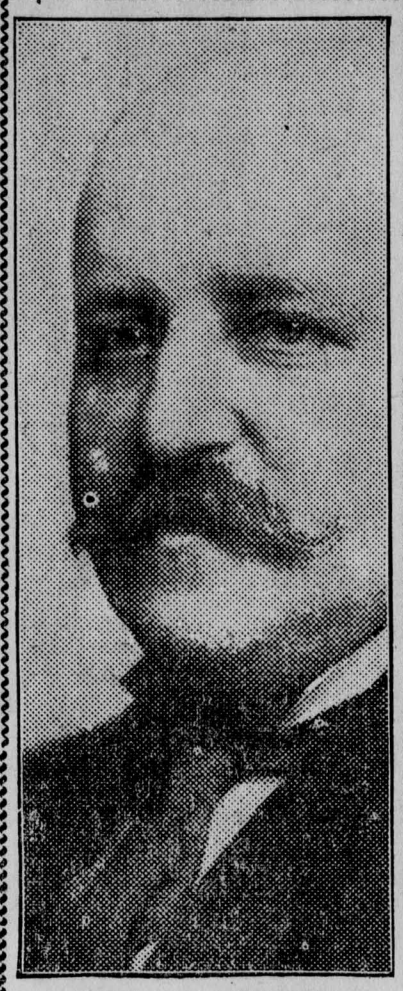
Advertise your business in the ITEM

Many Persons Have Catarrh of Kidneys, Or Catarrh of Bladder and Don't Know It.

President Newhof and War Correspondent Richards Were Promptly Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. C. B. Newhof, 10 Delamare street, Albany, N. Y., President Montefiore Club, writes:

"Since my advanced age I find that I have been frequently troubled with urinary ailments. The bladder seemed irritated, and my physician said that it was catarrh caused by a protracted cold which would be difficult to overcome on account of my advanced years. I took Peruna, hardly daring to believe that I would be helped, but I found to my relief that I soon began to mend. The irritation gradually subsided and the urinary difficulties passed away. I have enjoyed excellent health now for the past seven months. I enjoy my meals, sleep soundly, and am as well as I was twenty years ago. I give all praise to Peruna."---C. B. Newhof.



PRES. C. B. NEWHOF,
Suffered From Catarrh of Bladder.

Suffered From Catarrh of Kidneys, Threatened With Nervous Collapse, Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. F. B. Richards, 609 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., War Correspondent, writes: "Exactly six years ago I was ordered to Cuba as staff correspondent of the New York Sun. I was in charge of a Sun Dispatch boat through the Spanish-American War. The effect of the tropical climate and the nervous strain showed plainly on my return to the States. Lassitude, depression to the verge of melancholia, and incessant kidney trouble made me practically an invalid. This undesirable condition continued, despite the best of treatment.

"Finally a brother newspaper man, who like myself had served in the war, induced me to give a faithful trial to Peruna. I did so. In a short time the lassitude left me, my kidneys resumed a healthy condition, and a complete cure was effected. I cannot too strongly recommend Peruna to those suffering with kidney trouble. To-day I am able to work as hard as at any time in my life, and the examiner for a leading insurance company pronounced me an 'A' risk."

In Poor Health Over Four Years. Pe-ru-na Only Remedy of Real Benefit.

Mr. John Nimmo, 215 Lippincott St., Toronto, Can., a prominent merchant of that city and also a member of the Masonic order, writes:

"I have been in poor health generally for over four years. When I caught a bad cold last winter it settled in the bladder and kidneys, causing serious trouble. I took two greatly advertised kidney remedies without getting the desired results. Peruna is the only remedy which was really of any benefit to me. I have not had a trace of kidney trouble nor a cold in my system."

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

The Firemen's Lot.

In a recent talk to the students of Iowa State College, Robert Quayle made the statement that if one of the best football players in first-class training were placed on a large locomotive to fire it for a long trip, it would tax his physical powers a great deal more than would the playing of an end position on a football team. He went on: "I might say that if he had, on a good hard winter's night, to shovel, in the course of five or six hours, about fifteen tons of coal through an eighteen-inch hole, and were it possible to see that fifteen tons of coal piled up before him and he was told that he would have to put in that coal in five or six hours, I think he would quit his job before he tackled it."—Literary Digest.

For Cupboard Corner

St. Jacobs Oil

Straight, strong, sure, is the best household remedy for

Rheumatism

Neuralgia Sprains
Lumbago Bruises
Backache Soreness
Sciatica Stiffness

Price, 25c. and 50c.

VERY FEW, IF ANY, CIGARS SOLD AT 5 CENTS, COST AS MUCH TO MANUFACTURE, OR COST THE DEALER AS MUCH AS

"CREMO"

IF THE DEALER TRIES TO SELL YOU SOME OTHER

ASK YOURSELF WHY?

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

A Village Fiasco.

Gifted Amateur (concluding pet card trick)—"Now, ladies and gentlemen, you have seen the pack of cards burned before your eyes and the ashes placed inside the box, which mysteriously transformed itself into a rabbit, which, in turn, disappeared into space. I will now ask this gentleman to name the card he selected, when it will at once appear in my hand. Now, sir, what card did you select from the pack?"

Giles (who has been following the trick most intently—"Blessed if I recollect!"—London Punch.

The Operator.

A New York matron bought a sewing machine recently, and her eleven-year-old daughter, anxious for a novelty, says the New York Sun, laid out the printed directions and attempted to run the machine. All seemed to be going well, till the mother's attention was attracted by a deep sigh and a whispered "O, dear! I cannot find it."

"What is it, daughter, that you cannot find?" she asked.

"Why, mother," was the reply, "the directions say, 'Place the screw to the right of the operator,' and I can't find the operator!"

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Liege, Belgium, is busy with arrangements for an exposition.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

France leads the countries of Europe in theatres, having 394 of them.

Billion Dollar Grass.

When the John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., introduced this remarkable grass three years ago, little did they dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

BILLION$ GRASS

Agricultural Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village post-office, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that marvelous grass, good for 5 to 14 tons hay per acre and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

Then comes Bromus Inermis, than which there is no better grass or better permanent hay producer on earth. Grows wherever soil is found. Then the farmer talks about Salzer's Teosinte, which produces 100 stocks from one kernel of seed, 11 ft. high, in 100 days, rich in nutrition and greedily eaten by cattle, hogs, etc., and is good for 80 tons of green food per acre.

Victoria Rape, the luxuriant food for hogs and sheep, which can be grown at 25c a ton, and Speltz at 20c a bu., both great food for sheep, hogs and cattle, also come in for their share in the discussion.

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their big catalog and many farm seed samples. [A. C. L.]

ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED

Thousands Cheer the Executive Enroute From White House to Capitol.

TAKES OATH AS PRESIDENT

Fairbanks Sworn in Before a Gorgeous Assemblage—Solemnity Marks the Ceremonies in the Senate Chamber—All Adjourned to the East Front of the Capitol, Where Roosevelt Took the Oath and Delivered His Inaugural—His Brief Address Cheered Vociferously—Weather Favors the Auspicious Occasion—Rough Riders in the Personal Escort—The Two Trips Along Pennsylvania Avenue—Description of the Procession.

Washington, D. C.—Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as twenty-sixth President of the United States at 12.57 o'clock in the afternoon.

There have been better inauguration days in Washington than this, but they were few and far between. The rain which the Weather Bureau predicted the night before with a safeguarding "probably," to prevent explanations afterward, materialized only in a few light drops in the early morning. There were clouds in the sky at times the rest of the day, but most of the time the sun shone brightly.

Everybody was in good humor. Only a hidebound pessimist would not have been. The people on the streets and stands and up at the Capitol and on the big covered structure in front of the White House, from which the President reviewed the parade, told one another that it was "Roosevelt weather."

The effect of the pleasant weather was visible on the crowds that from early in the morning until late at night thronged the streets. Good nature prevailed. Those who had no tickets for the stands went early to points along the route of the parade and got positions of vantage close up against the big wire cable that was stretched along both sides of every street over which the inaugural procession passed.

It was a tremendous crowd, a good, sterling American crowd. It stretched from Washington Circle, half a mile west of the White House, to the Capitol, a mile east of the President's mansion, and up and around Capitol Hill to the east front of the Capitol. At many places it was a dozen deep on both sides of the street. How many tens of thousands composed this great swarm of standing humanity it would be useless even to conjecture.

More tens of thousands had better places on the dozens of big stands and little stands, all of them decorated in red, white and blue, while thousands more viewed the parade from the windows of houses along the way. Nearly everybody had a flag or a stick tied with red, white and blue ribbons, and these were waved whenever there appeared to be any call for enthusiasm. Housetops were crowded, too, and the many big trees with which Pennsylvania avenue is lined were black with delighted small boys.

Fairbanks Takes the Oath.

The inauguration proper took place at the Capitol. Here was the mecca of those fortunate enough to secure the necessary tickets which entitled the holders to admission to the great old building, whose massive dome is visible from every section of the city.

The interest was in the Senate wing, for it was in that part of the building, in the famous chamber of the upper house, that the inaugural program was to be begun.

The Senate galleries filled rapidly when they were opened to ticket holders.

Down on the floor the Senators sat around and told stories while they waited for the ceremonies to begin.

The hands of the clock under the diplomatic gallery and over the main doorway indicated a quarter past 11. There was a stir over in the executive gallery. Its swinging doors opened and Mrs. Roosevelt and her children entered, followed by the relatives and intimate friends whom the President had asked to the ceremony.

With the exception of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the members of the House and the President himself, all were in their seats by 11.30 o'clock. The Justices of the Supreme Court entered in a body at 11.45 o'clock and were announced. The members of the House of Representatives, headed by their officers, were announced at 11.50. The Congressional Committee on Arrangements then proceeded to the President's room and notified Mr. Roosevelt that all was in readiness. The President, who had been escorted to the Capitol from the White House by a squadron of Troop A, New York National Guard, a portion of his veteran Rough Riders and the Congressional Committee, went at once to the Senate chamber, and after being announced by the sergeant-at-arms was escorted to a seat directly in front of the desk by the president of the Senate.

During these entrances the Senate continued in session, and at 12 o'clock noon Senator Frye, as president pro tempore of the Senate, rapped with his gavel and announced that the Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress had adjourned sine die. Mr. Frye then administered the oath to the Vice-President and stepped down from the platform, handing the gavel to Mr. Fairbanks, who in turn called the assemblage to order, and after prayer by the chaplain, delivered a brief address, which referred only to the Senate. Mr. Fairbanks then administered the oath of office to the new Senators, after which the entire body proceeded to the rotunda of the Capitol, to the temporary amphitheatre constructed at the east entrance.

Upon coming out into the open the party were welcomed with song by a chorus of between 500 and 600 voices—a new departure in inauguration programs. Two songs had been composed by two eminent musicians especially for this occasion.

The President's Hour.

A scene of singular beauty presented itself when the President and his escort issued from the great bronze doors of the Capitol and strode down the carpeted aisle to the stand on which he was to take the oath of office.

With guidons flying, sabres and bayonets flashing and horses champing their bits, the flower of the military establishment of the nation, so placed as to constitute three sides of a hollow square of which the Presidential stand made the fourth, presented arms, and a cheer went up from the 15,000 spectators who surrounded the military organizations.

When the entire assemblage had issued from the Capitol, Chief Justice Fuller stepped forward, and, the President having divested himself of hat and overcoat, stood and placed his hand on the Bible. In a voice not only audible, but marked with distinct emphasis, he repeated after the Chief Justice the words of the oath, while all about him stood with bared heads. It was then precisely 1 o'clock.

For fifteen minutes the President addressed the assembled multitude in a voice which carried well considering the intensity of the wind, and his periods were punctuated with enthusiastic applause. His address laid stress upon our many bounties and our duties as citizens to maintain our high standard of morals, courage and ideals. Long before the cheering had died away the President entered his carriage, drawn by four handsome bays, accompanied by Senators Spooner and Lodge and Representative Dalzell, to return to the White House. Next came the carriage of the Vice-President, which was occupied by Mr. Fairbanks, Senator Bacon and Representatives Crumpacker and Williams. The long line of military and civic organizations constituting the inaugural procession then started down the steep hill and along the avenue toward the White House.

On his return the President met with a continuous ovation, which he repeatedly acknowledged by rising in his carriage and lifting his hat to the cheering thousands along the line of march.

At the White House the President and his party found luncheon awaiting them.

Reviewing the Parade.

The climax of the inauguration day ceremonies as far as the great mass of spectators is concerned is always the review of the great parade by the incoming President.

The President's reviewing stand, in which seats were provided for about 600 persons, was directly north of the White House on the south side of Executive avenue. In the middle of this stand was the President's box.

The column began to move by the reviewing stand at 2.45 o'clock and the rear guard did not pass until 6.15.

The procession was made up of representative regiments, battalions, batteries, squadrons of cavalry, etc., of the regular army, navy and State militia, leading Republican marching clubs of the country and a number of schools including some men from President Roosevelt's own college, Harvard. A detachment of genuine Western cowboys, under Captain Seth Bullock, created much enthusiasm all along the line. The President remained in the reviewing stand until the last organization had passed by and then hurried over to the White House to receive the cowboys and the Rough Riders.

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

Greatest Display Ever Made at the National Capital.

Washington, D. C.—Soon after sunset the masses of people began to wend their way to the ellipse behind the White House, where they gathered until they reached beyond the 100,000 mark. There they waited patiently for the promised display of fireworks in which Pain had made it known that he would excel himself. Nor was the crowd disappointed, for almost on the stroke of 7.30 there began the crash of aerial maroons, and the sky was scintillating from every part of the compass with dazzling light.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

It Brought to a Close Exercises of the Day—Ended at Midnight.

Washington, D. C.—The beautiful inaugural ball brought to a fitting close the splendid ceremonies and constituted a fitting climax to the historical features of the eventful day.

Every nation in the civilized world, every State in the Union, every branch of the military establishment of the United States, was represented among the 12,000 guests who gathered to do honor to the inauguration of President Roosevelt's second term, and once more Washington's greatest social function will go down in history as a permanent success.

FROM MISERY TO HEALTH.

A Prominent Club Woman of Kansas City Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills For a Quick Cure.

Miss Nellie Davis, of 1216 Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Mo., society leader and club woman, writes: "I can not say too much in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills, for they effected a complete cure in a very short time when I was suffering from kidney troubles brought on by a cold. I had severe pains in the back and sick headaches, and felt miserable all over. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills made me a well woman, without an ache or pain, and I feel compelled to recommend this reliable remedy."

NELLIE DAVIS.

(Signed) NELLIE DAVIS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

Rare African Animals.

There are two animals practically unknown to the outside world. These are the pigmy, or Liberian, hippopotamus, and the Derbian eland. The first named is just what its name implies, a pigmy hippopotamus, differing from the larger and common variety in three respects only. In the first place, it is much smaller than the common Hippopotamus amphibius, being no larger than an ordinary fair sized hog; in the second place, it differs somewhat from the common hippo in the character of its teeth, and in the third place, instead of spending all its time in the rivers and lakes in large herds, it wanders about through the jungles singly or in pairs, much after the manner of swine in search of mast. Owing to the fact that it does not go in herds, and is hard to distinguish against the dark background of jungle thickets, it is an exceedingly difficult animal to hunt or find. If anything the legs of the dwarf Liberian hippopotamus are a trifle longer, in proportion, than are those of the common river hippopotamus.

Next to the Liberian hippopotamus the Derbian eland of West Africa, which the Mandigoes call "Jinke janko," is to-day the least known of all rare and strange animals.

Even though Great Britain, France and Liberia own practically the whole of the Northwest African coast, no specimen of the Derbian eland has thus far reached Europe or this country, and next to the okapi it is indeed the least known of all game animals.—Outing.

A Good Haul.

Two Belgian customs officials made a good haul the other day by arresting a peasant who tried to smuggle $2000 worth of tobacco across the border. The tobacco was confiscated, as were the horses and wagon, and as the officers, in such a case, get forty per cent. of the value, they were in about $500 each.

THE TRICKS

Coffee Plays on Some.

It hardly pays to laugh before you are certain of facts, for it is sometimes humiliating to think of afterwards.

"When I was a young girl I was a lover of coffee, but was sick so much the doctor told me to quit and I did, but after my marriage my husband begged me to drink it again as he did not think it was the coffee caused the troubles.

"So I commenced it again and continued about 6 months until my stomach commenced acting bad and choking as if I had swallowed something the size of an egg. One doctor said it was neuralgia and indigestion.

"One day I took a drive with my husband three miles in the country and I drank a cup of coffee for dinner. I thought sure I would die before I got back to town to a doctor. I was drawn double in the buggy and when my husband hitched the horse to get me out into the doctor's office, misery came up in my throat and seemed to shut my breath off entirely, then left all in a flash and went to my heart. The doctor pronounced it nervous heart trouble and when I got home I was so weak I could not sit up.

"My husband brought my supper to my bedside with a nice cup of hot coffee, but I said: 'Take that back, dear, I will never drink another cup of coffee if you gave me everything you are worth, for it is just killing me.' He and the others laughed at me and said:

"'The idea of coffee killing anybody.'

"'Well,' I said, 'it is nothing else but coffee that is doing it.'

"In the grocery one day my husband was persuaded to buy a box of Postum which he brought home and I made it for dinner and we both thought how good it was but said nothing to the hired men and they thought they had drank coffee until we laughed and told them. Well, we kept on with Postum and it was not long before the color came back to my cheeks and I got stout and felt as good as I ever did in my life. I have no more stomach trouble and I know I owe it all to Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband has gained good health on Postum, as well as baby and I, and we all think nothing is too good to say about it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

MRS. STANFORD MURDERED

Noted Western Philanthropist Drank Soda Containing Strychnine.

MOTIVE IS A DEEP MYSTERY

Conclusion Follows Careful Scientific Investigation by Medical Authorities—Her Mind Clear to the Last—Her Body to Be Brought Home From Honolulu—Previous Attempts Had Been Made.

Honolulu, H. I.—Science placed the death of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, Senator Leland Stanford's multi-millionaire widow, indubitably in the list of mysterious murders when the chemists to whom was intrusted the analysis of the bicarbonate of soda of which she partook and the contents of the dead woman's stomach found both held an easily mortal proportion of strychnine.

Rigorous investigation by the police simultaneously developed that the murder was an act of vengeance or insane hatred, not a crime committed for gain, for it was ascertained the jewels, valued at $75,000, and other personal property Mrs. Stanford brought here in her flight from San Francisco, Cal., to escape the secret poisoner were undisturbed. Suspicion therefore apparently narrows to the persons who may have fancied themselves aggrieved by an act or omission of the famous philanthropist, unless the two attempts to kill her with strychnine—the first in her Nob Hill home, the second and successful one in the Monana Hotel here—were made by one animated by undiscriminating murderous enmity to the rich.

It was known unofficially that the autopsy performed showed Mrs. Stanford died of tetanus of the respiratory organs, and the fact that tetanic spasms such as the victim had shortly before her death are recognized by medical men the world over as constituting one of the strongest symptoms of strychnine poisoning was enough for those who believed from the first the rich American was murdered. Dr. H. V. Murray, the physician who performed the autopsy, said officially strychnine poisoning was the direct cause of death.

A step still more important than autopsy or analysis, because of the formality with which the law is invested here, remains to be taken. If an arrest is to be made in any part of the world, it is believed it will not be ordered or even suggested by High Sheriff Henry until after the inquest. Once the jury returns a verdict declaring Mrs. Stanford the victim of an assassin the police may act.

Mrs. Stanford's body was embalmed. It will be taken to San Francisco in the steamship China. H. A. Hackfield was selected to represent the Stanford interests here. Former Judge Stanley, who first took charge of the murdered woman's effects, will advise him legally. Mr. Hackfield took the widow's jewels into his personal custody. No objection was made to that by Miss Bertha Berner, Mrs. Stanford's private secretary. Miss Berner remained in the Monana, attended by May Hunt, Mrs. Stanford's last maid.

Miss Berner said Mrs. Stanford, in San Francisco, drank a glass of mineral water with the bicarbonate of soda taken there. May Hunt, said Miss Werner, agreed with her that the soda bottle was packed in one of Mrs. Stanford's trunks in San Francisco five weeks ago and not opened until the night of the widow's death. It also was learned that Mrs. Stanford, when she came here on the steamship Korea, said she had left San Francisco "in a great hurry." No specific theory has been expressed by the police.

San Francisco, Cal.—All doubt that Mrs. Leland Stanford was murdered apparently was removed when Acting Police Chief Spillane received from High Sheriff William Henry, of Honolulu a dispatch saying the bottle of bicarbonate of soda, from which the philanthropist took the dose that killed her, contained a quantity of strychnine medical experts said was sufficient to kill hundreds of persons. The message said there were 662 grains of the poison in the bottle. A physician of high standing, commenting on the news, said that was enough to cause 662 deaths. One-fifteenth of a grain, he said, was the largest dose that could be given with safety, the average quantity taken at one time for medicinal purposes being one-fortieth of a grain.

All Mrs. Stanford's relatives and friends were amazed when they learned how much strychnine was mixed with the soda. Charles G. Lathrop, Mrs. Stanford's brother, and Mountford S. Wilson, her lawyer, who were so ready to assert their belief the octogenarian had not died from poison, were unwilling to talk after they read the dispatch.

They immediately held a conference with D. O. Mills and plainly were eager for further information from Hawaii. Louis Falkenau, the chemist who analyzed the mineral water Mrs. Stanford drank on January 14 last, the first time she was poisoned, said it was impossible for any save an expert to detect the presence of strychnine in bicarbonate of soda, the harmless crystals looking so much like the poison.

Professor David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, asserted emphatically Mrs. Stanford's mind was perfectly clear to the day of her death, and said he had letters from her to show that.

Japanese Lawmakers Adjourn.

The Diet closed its session in Tokio.

INAUGURAL TRAIN WRECK

Many Killed and Injured Near Pittsburg, Pa.

Marching Clubs and Militia Men Caught in the Catastrophe—Fire Adds to the Horrors.

Pittsburg, Pa. — On their way to Washington to join in the inauguration of President Roosevelt many persons were killed and over a score injured in a rear-end collision between two sections of a special passenger train from Cleveland on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Clifton Station, eight miles west of this city.

The accident occurred at 6.45 at night.

Fire which followed the smash-up added horror to the wreck and destroyed three of the cars of the first section of the train. The flames also retarded the work of removing the injured, and several of the dead were burned almost beyond recognition.

The two sections of the train which crashed into each other left Cleveland about 1 o'clock. The first section bore the Royal Battalion Engineers, National Guard of Ohio, and was made up of six coaches and a baggage car. The second section, with the same number of cars, carried the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland, considered the most prominent Republican club of the Buckeye State.

The first section had stopped at Clifton Station, because of a hot box, when the second section smashed into it. The engine plowed its way through the rear Pullman of the first section, crushing the passengers under its terrific weight of iron. The shock was felt in every car of the train, and a panic among the passengers followed. Men climbed through windows, and above the noise of falling timber could be heard the shrieks of the dying.

The passengers lent prompt assistance. As rapidly as they could they extricated the wounded from the wreckage and tended to them as best they could. Word was hurried to Pittsburg for aid, and special trains were rushed to the assistance of the injured.

Most of the dead, it is said, were in the rear car of the first section. Many persons also were injured in the second car, but not mortally. As fast as possible the more severely hurt were taken to Rochester, Pa., and at 10 o'clock a special bearing twelve of the hurt reached Alleghany. They were taken to the Alleghany General Hospital, and then followed a mix-up between the authorities of the city and railroad people.

The officials of the Pennsylvania road demanded that the injured be taken to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, while the city authorities wanted them placed in the nearest institution that could be reached. The railroad people arranged to run a special train through to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and most of the injured were taken there.

The first report from the wreck said that sixty persons had been killed, and a train with twenty physicians was sent from this city at once. This was followed by a special train bearing eight deputy coroners, in charge of Coroner Armstrong.

The news of the wreck spread rapidly in this city, and at night it looked as if all Pittsburg were in the streets about the newspaper offices. Thousands stood in front of the bulletins anxiously watching for the latest reports from the place of the disaster, and the police had a hard time maintaining order.

A report also was received here that ghouls, under the guise of helping the injured, were robbing the dead, and twenty-five policemen were sent to Clifton.

INVENTOR PLUNGES TO DEATH.

Heartbroken at Loss, F. W. O'Connor Jumps From a Window.

Omaha, Neb.—In a fit of grief over the loss of a model which after years of effort he had practically completed, F. W. O'Connor, inventor of a sun stencil, threw himself from the third floor window of a hotel and was dashed to death on the pavement beneath. The invention was intended to do away with the laying out of a sign, the full outline being cast upon a dead wall or signboard by glass slides on the principle of a stereopticon. Every detail would be correctly portrayed, so that painters could begin immediately with their brush work.

New slides were just received which the inventor thought would make the apparatus perfect, and he had sat up expectantly through the night in order to give the machine the final test as soon as day dawned. The machine stood on the window-sill, after he had adjusted the new lenses, and in some way it slipped and was smashed into a thousand pieces. Heartbroken, he threw himself after it.

ENTIRE COLLEGE CLASS QUITS.

Seniors Resign Because Suspended Men Are Not Reinstated.

Northampton, Mass.—The entire senior class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, resigned, and the members said they would not return unless the request to reinstate three suspended members was complied with by the faculty. The trouble began two weeks ago, when the class created a disturbance in the recitation room of the professor of constitutional history.

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Scalp Cleared of Dandruff and Hair Restored by One Box of Cuticura and One Cake of Cuticura Soap.

A. W. Taft, of Independence, Va., writing under date of Sept. 15, 1904, says: "I have had falling hair and dandruff for twelve years and could get nothing to help me. Finally I bought one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and they cleared my scalp of the dandruff and stopped the hair falling. Now my hair is growing as well as ever. I highly prize Cuticura Soap as a toilet soap. (Signed) A. W. Taft, Independence, Va."

She Knew That.

The little girl was on her father's knee saying her next day's school lesson, and he asked her a question the answer to which was not on the pages before him.

"Papa," she said, "you mustn't expect me to answer that. I'm past that. I studied it more than a week ago."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

SEAL.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fools to Starve

Canon McAlpine recently delivered an address to the Irish unemployed at Clifden, County Galway, Ireland, declaring that people would be fools to starve "so long as fat sheep were grazing on the hillside or sleek kine were browsing on the plain." A few nights afterward a humorist stole all his reverence's turkeys and left a note thanking him for the hint.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The largest stone ever quarried came from a granite ledge in Maine.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900

The imperial post in Germany uses 12,551 railway trains daily.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Eagles sometimes rise to the height of 6000 feet.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Irrigation is said to be lowering the temperature of Egypt.

Woman's Kidney Troubles

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing This Fatal Disease.

Mrs. J. W. Lang and Mrs. S. Frake

Of all the diseases known, with which women are afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women, and thousands have been cured of serious kidney derangements by it. Derangements of the feminine organs quickly affect the kidneys, and when a woman has such symptoms as pain or weight in the loins, backache, bearing down pains, urine too frequent, scanty or high colored, producing scalding or burning, or deposits like brick dust in it; unusual thirst, swelling of hands and feet, swelling under the eyes or sharp pains in the back running down the inside of her groin, she may be sure her kidneys are affected and should lose no time in combating the disease with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the woman's remedy for woman's ills.

The following letters show how marvelously successful it is.

Mrs. Samuel Frake, of Prospect Plains, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

I cannot thank you enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I first wrote to you I had suffered for years with what the doctor called kidney trouble and congestion of the womb. My back ached dreadfully all the time, and I suffered so with that bearing-down feeling I could hardly walk across the room. I did not get any better, so decided to stop doctoring with my physician and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am thankful to say it has entirely cured me. I do all my own work, have no more backache and all the bad symptoms have disappeared.

I cannot praise your medicine enough, and would advise all women suffering with kidney trouble to try it.

Mrs. J. W. Lang, of 626 Third Avenue, New York, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

I have been a great sufferer with kidney trouble. My back ached all the time and I was discouraged. I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure kidney disease, and I began to take it; and it has cured me when everything else had failed. I have recommended it to lots of people and they all praise it very highly.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from kidney trouble, or any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of the great volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than likely she has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Outside the polar regions there remains unexplored, it is estimated, about one-fiftieth of the land surface of the globe.

The highest tide in the world is in the Bay of Fundy. N.Y.—10.

Say Plainly to Your Grocer

That you want LION COFFEE always, and he, being a square man, will not try to sell you anything else. You may not care for our opinion, but

What About the United Judgment of Millions

of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE for **over a quarter of a century?**

Is there any *stronger proof of merit,* than the

Confidence of the People

and ever increasing popularity? LION COFFEE is carefully selected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully roasted and carefully packed in sealed packages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, insects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in 1 lb. packages.

Lion-head on every package.

Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

CONSTIPATION

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every 24 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you I am free from all that this morning. You can use this in behalf of suffering humanity."

B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 603

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our **warranted seeds.** In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Blanching Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing **bushels of brilliant flowers** and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps **and this notice.** Big 140-page catalog alone, 5c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., A.C.L. La Crosse, Wis.

30, 40 & 50 Per Cent. Paid

HONEST and WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS for selling our HIGH-GRADE **Fruit & Ornamental Trees Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses and Vines.** Business established 1846. First-class references must accompany application.

THE M. H. HARMAN CO., Geneva, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM and GOUT immediately relieved, positively cured by "RHEUMATOL." The great Solvent and Eliminator of uric acid. In Muscular Rheumatism "RHEUMATOL" is a specific—Doctor D. Wark, N. Y. CAUTION: Refuse cheap substitutes. Formula on every bottle. The Rheumatol Co., 272 W. 11th St., New York, Proprietors. Agents, The Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GREGORY SEEDS

Have satisfied when others have failed.

Catalogue free.

J. J. H. Gregory & Son Marblehead, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

25 CTS | CONSUMPTION | 25 CTS

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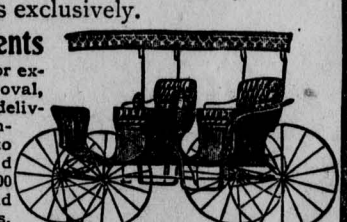
but ship anywhere for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. We make 200 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness.



No. 636. Combination Buggy with extra stick seat and ¾ in. rubber tires. Price complete $68.00. As good as sells for $80 more.

Our large Catalogue is FREE. Send for it.

No. 327. Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete $73. As good as sells for $25 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer for we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

March 12: "Christ the Great Physician"—Luke iv, 16-19; Luke v, 27-32; I Pet. ii, 24.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, Ph. D.

Our worst sicknesses are not of the body. Physical pain and infirmity are bad, but there are suffering of mind and infirmity of soul that are more difficult to endure and are more deadly in effect. Our deepest need individually and as a race is for one who can cure us of the love of the evil and correct our willfulness. We are so blinded by our prejudices that we often fail to see the truth and so are out of the path of safety and need one who can make us able to see things as they really are.

Blind eyes need indeed to be opened, deaf ears must be unstopped, the lame feet must receive strength. There are leprous souls whose every touch is contamination and death to all moral impulse. Who shall cleanse them? No power of earthly philosophy has been sufficient to work any change in them.

The stupendous wonder in the story of Jesus Christ is that He attracts just such as these to Himself and transforms their lives until they become pure and wholesome. More than this, He imparts to them something of His own enthusiasm for goodness, and they become centers from which moral light and life seem to be irradiated upon all with whom they come in contact. The change is almost total in them.

And this power of Christ was not only exerted by Him on the people of His own time and land, but it still continues to act with potent energy on people of our own day and in all lands where the gospel is preached and men accept the offers of salvation through faith in the risen and glorified Lamb of God.

Much stress has well been laid in time past on the healing works of Jesus in His earthly ministry. Great discussion has sometimes risen as to the possibility of curing diseases at the present time by simple faith without the use of medicines. Not a few have seemed to think that the great mark of divine power lay in the cure of bodily infirmities and that the lack of that gift now was a mark of degenerate faith. A more careful consideration of the teaching of Jesus will show how great a mistake this is.

The relief of body has value, but is comparatively insignificant to the changing a soul from the practice and relish of the evil to the love of righteousness and sacrifice of self for the assistance of others.

Jesus wins men because He heals their souls' diseases. He changes the values of life and gives power to strengthless wills. The cowardly and cruel He makes heroic and long suffering.

No other man of the race has ever inspired such devotion. This is not so much the mere doctrine He teaches as the fact of His personality. His healing touch was given because He felt for men in their suffering. He had compassion. Men saw it in His eyes and felt it in His voice and in the touch of the hand. It was not so much condescension and a coming down to their level, not a professional distribution of benefits; it was a great heart giving from its store of love and fellowship; it was companionship. This challenges all the noblest that is left in a man. It awakens the dormant powers; it brings the sleeper to himself and awakens every slumbering faculty to keenest alertness and intensest action. If He cares like that for me He can have me and do whatever He pleases with me, is the feeling of the healed one.

Jesus came that we might have life more abundantly, of the very best sort. Whatever brings us to Him for this healing should be counted a blessing indeed. Let us not count bodily health as of the utmost importance, for it may be that in pain and privation He can show us the most satisfyingly His tenderness and bring us closest to Himself.

If Jesus can so wonderfully cure the soul's sickness and we have experienced His Healing power, how diligent we should be to bring our friends and all whom we can influence to the knowledge of His offers of salvation!

Come and Go.

There is a mighty go in the gospel as well as come. It is come, go. Go preach and heal, go home to thy friends, go into the highways, go into all the world. Many Christians do not obey; many churches have no blessing because they do not go.—B. F. Jacobs.

Your Birthright.

What is your birthright? It is a body richly endowed with health and strength and capacity for happiness. It is a mind thrilling with bright affinities for all things beautiful and high. It is a spirit in which are folded the wings which can soar to heaven and hold communion with the divine. It is life—the innocent brightness of childhood, the spring of youth, the force of manhood, the snowy and sunlit heights of age. It is a happy death, since death is but the vision and Sabbath of God. It is to enter the rejoicing streets of the new Jerusalem. It is that everlasting felicity in which all God's redeemed shall clasp hands in joy and bliss in overmeasure forever.—Dean Farrar.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning March 12.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Christ, the Great Physician.—Luke iv, 16-19; v, 27-32; I Pet. ii, 24.

Christ has well been called the Great Physician. During His earthly existence He used His miraculous power for the physical healing of the people, and as the physician of the body He healed all kinds of diseases, and in no instance did He fail to successfully meet the needs of the case. Such a record would place Christ's name as a physician at the head of the list of the great physicians who have blessed mankind in the years gone by. But Christ's claim to greatness as a physician does not rest upon His work for the physical man. He was more than this—the physician of the soul. In this field He stands alone. Others may do something toward healing the body, but only Christ can cure the soul of its sicknesses.

1. Christ's mission on earth was to heal men spiritually. Sin sickened the whole human being, and Christ came to save man from the guilt, power and consequences of sin and to heal the wounds and heartaches that followed in sin's train. He Himself declared this to be His mission when in the synagogue at Nazareth. He applied Isaiah's prophecy to Himself—"He hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." In answer to the murmuring of the Pharisees concerning His association with publicans and sinners at the feast of Levi, Christ taught the same truth concerning Himself. "They that are whole," He said, "need not a physician, but they that are sick. I came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance." To heal the sin sick was therefore Christ's supreme mission on earth, and all need to be healed, for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Moreover, Christ alone can heal us, for "there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

2. Christ, the Great Physician, made possible the healing of the soul by the offering up of Himself a sacrifice for sin. "Who His own self bare our sins in His own body on the tree that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness, by whose stripes we are healed." He died on the cross of Calvary as a substitute for sin sick humanity, and His death makes it possible for us to have our sins forgiven and to live a new life unto God. Thus He paid the greatest price that one could pay for those whom He would heal. Physicians often make serious self denials for their patients and in so doing greatly endear themselves to them. Christ, our Great Physician, died that He might give life eternal to those who were dead in sins. Have we accepted this sacrifice, and, if so, do we appreciate all He has done for us, and are we living for Him?

BIBLE READINGS.

Ex. xv, 24-27; Ps. vi, 1-4; xli, 1-4; ciii, 1-5; Isa. liii, 1-5; Jer. xvii, 14; Hos. xiv, 1-9; Matt. viii, 1-10; Luke v, 17.

Enthusiasm Everywhere.

During the past year fifty-eight Endeavorers in Germany have become missionaries.

Germany now has 236 societies with 5,500 members, an increase of 1,528 made the past year.

The next European convention will be held in Berlin while we are meeting in Baltimore, July 9-12, 1905.

The last convention of the Yorkshire (England) Christian Endeavor union drew together nearly 4,000 Endeavorers.

The English Baptists have on the Kongo a steamship called the Endeavor, for which English Baptist Endeavorers are interested in raising money.

A Primitive Methodist society in England (at Eyemouth) has ten active members and a hundred associates. Perhaps most of the latter are "on probation."

Austria, Sweden and Russia were represented at the wonderful Christian Endeavor convention recently held in Berlin. There were nine Russian Stundists, among them a priest who had just escaped from the madhouse to which his persecutors had sent him.

Secretary Hubbell of Ohio reached personally last year more than 1,300 Christian Endeavor societies.

The Pearl.

Every man who desires the pearl of great price must sacrifice his all to buy it. It is not enough to see the beauty and the glory and almost to taste the joy of this wonderful life. You must become the possessor of it. The man had found and seen, desired and rejoiced in the pearl of great price, but he did not have it until he gave up everything and bought it. Some Christians may be holding fast some doubtful thing, not being willing to surrender and leave behind the whole of wilderness life.

Do you expect that religion is so cheap that without giving time you can find close fellowship with God? You cannot. This pearl is worth everything. If you find there is a struggle within the heart, by God's grace deliverance will come.—Rev. Andrew Murray.

SWEETENING SUGAR.

How Poor Qualities Are Brought Up to the Standard.

There are certain kinds of sugar which fall short of the required standard of sweetness, and these sugars have to be sweetened artificially.

There are some establishments in Europe where they do this kind of thing. You are taken into the sweetening department, and you see cones of sugar ready to be operated on. A cone is placed over an apparatus, apex downward. You notice many little holes in this apparatus close to the apex or point of the cone. Some thickish liquid is poured on the flat end of the cone, and then the machinery is set in motion.

The holes become the mouths of suction tubes, and the sweetening liquid is drawn through the cone, giving it the necessary quality.

Another interesting fact in connection with this article is that some of the pieces of "lump sugar" are really made up of dust or fragments pressed together.

If you will examine certain pieces you will observe that the crystal formation of good sugar is not to be seen, and you will also discover that these close grained "lumps" take longer to dissolve, though, of course, all sugar that takes a long time to melt is not necessarily made up stuff.—London Globe.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW.

The Difference Between Hard Labor and Penal Servitude.

The difference in Great Britain between hard labor and penal servitude is one of period and treatment. Hard labor varies as to period from a few days to two years, and however well a prisoner behaves himself the sentence is never shortened. There are two classes of hard labor.

In the first class the punishment administered consists of six to ten hours' work at the treadmill, the crank or the capstan, or at stonebreaking or shot drill. In the second class the hard labor really consists of such punishments as may be decided by the justices in session.

Penal servitude is the modern substitute for transportation beyond the seas.

A term of penal servitude begins with nine months' hard labor in a probationary prison, and after that the convict is employed on public works in a penal settlement. The work is comparatively light, and in most prisons a well behaved man gets off pretty easily. In addition to this, by virtue of a system of marks for good behavior, he has always before him the possibility of reducing his sentence by at most about one year in five.

AN ODD PUZZLE.

The Cryptic Inscription That Ornaments a Swiss Church.

A picturesque tower is the oldest part of the Swiss church at Champery, a village which lies in a valley under the shadow of the towering Dent du Midi.

Dedicated to St. Theodule, this church was built in 1726 on the site of an ancient chapel. The tower, with its unique pierced crown, carries a gilt statuette of the patron saint, a quaint old clock and the following cryptic inscription, which has puzzled many travelers:

QUOD AN TRIS MULCE PA
GUIS TI DINE VIT
HOC SAN CHRIS DULCE LA

By taking the syllables above and below with those in the middle it reads:

Quod anguis tristi mulcedine pavit,
Hoc sanguis Christi dulcedine lavit,

which may be freely rendered:

That which the serpent with sad charm imbued
The blood of Christ with sweetness has renewed.

—London Telegraph.

Massachusetts State Song.

Massachusetts Endeavorers have this state song, which they sing at their gatherings to the tune of "Fair Harvard:"

Massachusetts, my home land, America's pride,
Fairest gem in Columbia's crown!
Though in east land or west land thy children abide,
They rejoice in thy peerless renown.
Haven home of the Pilgrims my home land thou art,
Though far from thy borders I rove;
Thy shrines with their stories are dear to my heart,
Thy mother name always I love.

Mother state of the nation, thy sons are the sires
Of a race that is born to be free,
Thy sages and heroes have lighted the fires
That have spread to the occident sea;
Thy shores are the refuge of spirits oppressed,
Thy rocks are fair liberty's guard;
Our forefathers gave thee their dearest and best,
And thy fame was their sweetest reward.

From the bay to thy Berkshires the sun ever shines
On the flag that shall never be furled,
Thy hillsides and valleys all shelter the shrines
Of the faith that shall conquer the world.
Mother state of the Union, thy heart, ever young,
For the Union shall beat ever sure;
Commonwealth of the noble, thy praise shall be sung
While the noble and free shall endure.

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The World's Oil Supply.

A widely prevalent notion here in the United States credits the mineral-oil industry of this country with controlling the supply of the world and with fixing the prices for the output. And this has, of course, helped very materially in creating whatever measure of populur prejudice attaches to a great monopoly in any product of practically universal consumption. But those politicians and publicists who have assumed this notion to be an accurate one have for years past rung the changes on it from stump and platform and through pamphlets and newspapers will have in the future to "amend their declaration"—that is, if they prefer facts to fiction.

Russia is the great oil producer of the world. In 1903—the latest period for which full reports are at hand—she furnished 38 per cent. of the world's supply of crude oil; the United States, in all her vast oil territory east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, furnished only 28 per cent. of it; the other 34 per cent. of it came from various sources. It will thus be seen that 72 per cent. of the world's oil supply in 1903 was furnished from wells other than whose output is popularly supposed to form the basis of the absolute control of the industry throughout the world. It is folly, of course, to assume that interests handling only about one-quarter of the world's supply can control the entire output and distribution and arbitrarily fix the prices for it.

The average production of the oil fields in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania was 1300 barrels per well per day, as against 1400 barrels per well per day in the Russian oil fields. It cost vastly more to produce and handle the 55,000,000 barrels of American oil than it did the 75,000,000 barrels of Russian oil. Hence the average price of the latter was only 39 cents per barrel, while that of the former was $1.35. It is only because of the superior burning qualities of the American oil and the greater enterprise of its producers that it is now enabled to hold its own in the markets of Europe and the far east. Russian competition is encountered everywhere in the old world, and the marketing of American petroleum there involves a constant struggle.

Nobody in "absolute control" of the world's market in any commodity ever has to fight for it.—*New York Commercial.*

Think the Noblest Thoughts.

You have length and breadth to your life, but have you height to it? You are a farmer—are your thoughts always of your farm and stock? You are a manufacturer, but do you think alone of raw materials, refined and shaped for sale and use? You are a lawyer—do you think only of briefs, verdicts and decisions? You are a mechanic—how is it with you? Are your thoughts only of tools, products of your skill, hours and wages? Add height t your life. Rise to God in thought, faith, hope and love. Yield yourself to the invisible forces that draw the heart upward. Let your soul return to find rest in the God that breathed it into being. As you draw near to God the air invigorates, the clouds disappear, the stars shine, the heavens open. Doubt decays, faith revives, fears sink away, peace comes in, joy springs up, light breaks all around.—Philadelphia Methodist.

The Triumph of Faith.

In the world, perchance, there are sin and sorrow,
But we turn with faith to the sweet tomorrow—
The life to be
In eternity!

In the world, perchance, there is tear blind vision,
But we turn with faith to the land Elysian,
Where there are no tears
All the endless years!

In the world, perchance, there are sounds of sighing,
But we turn with faith to the life undying—
In the land of rest,
To be with the blest!

—Susie M. Best.

Oblivion is the flower that grows best on graves.—George Sand.

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A Swiss Leader.

Christian Endeavor in Switzerland is making its influence felt and is constantly gaining new friends. One of the most worthy workers in that faroff country and, in fact, one of the most intense believers in Christian Endeavor and that which it stands for to be found anywhere is Mr. Charles Briquet, the efficient secretary of the Swiss Christian Endeavor union. In addition to his duties in this office, Mr. Briquet is editor of a Swiss newspaper and has written several books.

CHARLES BRIQUET.

Endeavor Loyalty.

The single note that I desire to strike is loyalty. Let this be a year of supreme devotion to our Lord, a year of heroic service; let us put real sacrifice into our work; let us be unmoved by the appeals to selfishness and sin—loyalty to Christ, ready for any errand to which He may beckon; loyalty to the church, supporting her services and performing her tasks at any cost to self; loyalty to our own pastor, cheering his heart with the offer of our strength to secure the salvation of those for whom his heart is burdened; loyalty to the society, always in our place on meeting night, doing our best to make Christian Endeavor a reservoir of blessing to our community.

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift!

—President Hallenbeck in New York State Work Sunday Programme.